US EPA

Office of Air and Radiation

Final National Program and Grant Guidance

for

Fiscal Years 2006-2008

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Contents

Executive Summary

Program Office: Office of Air and Radiation.

Introduction/Context: This document identifies air and radiation program implementation priorities and milestones for making progress toward the goals and objectives presented in the EPA 2003-2008 Strategic Plan and for achieving the performance goals contained in the EPA Fiscal Year (FY) 2006 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification. This document provides information on FY 2006 through 2008, but the emphasis is on FY 2006. The overall changes made from the FY 2005-2007 guidance issued in April 2004 are that the information on FY 2005 has been deleted, the FY 2006 information has been moved to the forefront and more detail and milestones added, and information on FYs 2007 and 2008 has been added. Also included with this document is additional information on the use and prospective allocation of FY 2006 state, local, and tribal assistance grants (Appendix A). The major changes in grants are: a realignment of a limited amount of funds to continue implementation of the National Ambient Air Monitoring Strategy (NAAMS) and additional details on ensuring that grants articulate and document their programmatic and, where appropriate, environmental results.

Program Implementation Priorities for FY 2006

- **Implement the 8-Hour Ozone, PM2.5, and Regional Haze Programs.** In 2004, EPA designated attainment and nonattainment areas for the 8-hour ozone and fine particulate National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The priorities for 2006 are to work with states, tribes, and communities to develop their plans to reduce ground-level ozone and fine particulate concentrations, take final action on section 309 Regional Haze State Implementation Plans, and work with states, tribes, and communities to develop innovative approaches to achieve cleaner, healthier air while sustaining economic growth.

- **Implement the Clean Air Interstate Rule.** In March 2005, EPA issued the Clean Air Interstate Rule (proposed in January 2004 as the Interstate Air Quality Rule). The priority for 2006 is to begin implementing the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR), a rule that is projected to achieve the largest reduction in air pollution in more than a decade. If Clear Skies legislation is enacted, the priority is to develop the implementing regulations.

- **Implement the Clean Air Mercury Rule.** In March 2005, EPA issued the Clean Air Mercury Rule (proposed in January 2004 as the Utility Mercury Reductions Rule) for controlling mercury emissions from power plants. The priority for 2006 is to implement the Clean Air Mercury Rule, a rule that permanently caps and reduces mercury emissions from coal-fired power plants for the first time ever.

- **Implement the Integrated National Ambient Air Monitoring Strategy.** We will continue our joint efforts with our state, local and tribal partners to update and integrate the national ambient air monitoring networks (PM, other NAAQS, Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNet), Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments (IMPROVE), and Air Toxics) using the most up-to-date technology to: improve our

analytical capabilities, better determine the effectiveness of our efforts, eliminate redundancy, and improve our accountability to the public. Specific changes are discussed in more detail in the accompanying grant guidance.

- **Reduce Emissions from Existing Diesel Engines and Equipment.** In recent years, EPA has set fuel and emissions standards for both onroad and nonroad diesel engines. While these diesel standards will reduce pollution from new vehicles and equipment, they do not require reductions from existing engines. Given the long life span and high level of emissions from existing engines, significant air quality benefits are possible by reducing these emissions. The 2006 priority is continue to work with state, tribal, and local governments and our industry partners to implement the new National Clean Diesel Initiative which includes creative, voluntary programs to reduce emissions from existing 11 million diesel engines already in use, such as the Clean School Bus USA program and the Voluntary Diesel Retrofit Program.

- **Implement Air Toxics Initiatives that Focus on Multi-Media and Cumulative Risks.** In February 2004, EPA completed the 10-year Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards. And, as mentioned above, in January 2004 EPA proposed the Clean Air Mercury Rule for controlling mercury emissions from power plants. The next tasks in the toxics program include promulgating area source and residual risk standards; developing tools to assess baseline risks and risk reduction scenarios; implementing national, regional, and community-based initiatives that focus on multi-media and cumulative (including indoor-outdoor) risks such as the Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE) program; and providing public education and outreach.

- **Title V Permits.** At this point, we are well over a decade into the Title V operating permit program. Although behind schedule, state and local agencies have issued almost 90% of the permits. The priority is to work on permitting the pollution sources that remain to be permitted.

- **Implement OAR Voluntary Programs and Initiatives.** A lesson we've learned over the past several years is the importance of non-regulatory approaches. A priority for 2006 is to continue to implement and grow successful voluntary programs like the Diesel Retrofit Program, Clean School Bus USA program, Energy Star, Methane to Markets Partnership, Climate Leaders, Indoor Air Quality Tools for Schools, and joint EPA-DOT Best Work Places for Commuters program, and test out similar approaches in other areas, including a woodstove retrofit program. EPA will also begin implementation of its radon reinvigoration strategy based upon updated risk information.

- **Implement Agency Priority Innovations.** EPA's Innovation Action Council has endorsed three priority innovations for full scale implementation. These priority innovations are: 1) the National Performance Track Program, EPA's flagship innovation program for recognizing and encouraging facilities that go beyond compliance (http://www.epa.gov/performancetrack/) Environmental Management Systems (EMS), a systematic way of managing a facility's environmental footprint based on a plan-do-check-act continual improvement framework (http://www.epa.gov/ems/); and, 3) the Environmental Results Program (ERP), an integrated system of compliance assistance,

self-certification, and statistically-based performance measurement used by states for cost-effectively regulating and improving the performance of small business sectors (http://www.epa.gov/permits/masserp.htm). Regions, states, and tribes are encouraged to use these innovative approaches in the achievement of their program goals.

Implementation Strategies: Strategies for implementing air and radiation program priorities, including assistance to co-implementors, are discussed in the technical sections of this document.

State and Tribal Assistance Grants: EPA's state, local, and tribal partners carry out a crucial role in the national effort to achieve and maintain clean, healthy outdoor and indoor air. Grant resources are key to this effort. Priorities for the use of FY 2006 air grant resources are outlined in the State and Local Air Quality Management subsection. Appendix A provides more information on specific grant topics including new initiatives, areas of changing emphasis such as monitoring, and associated program support. It also contains a preliminary national Region-by-Region allocation for state and local air and state indoor radon grants. A tribal air grant allocation, and the distribution of funds for certain competitive grant programs, will be provided at a later date.

Tracking Progress: Progress in implementing air and radiation programs will be tracked through the monitoring, data reporting, and information systems currently utilized by OAR, Regions, and state and local agencies. Progress on commitments in Appendix B will be tracked through the Agency's Annual Commitment System. We will also track and discuss program progress using oral and written communications much as conference calls, face-to-face meetings, and the exchange of written information, all in the same manner as is currently practiced.

Organization of the Chapters

The program guidance is organized into five chapters – each corresponding to an Objective under Goal 1 of the *2003-2008 EPA Strategic Plan* (i.e., Outdoor Air, Indoor Air, Stratospheric Ozone, Radiation Protection, Climate Change).

Each chapter begins by replicating, from the *Strategic Plan*, the objective, sub-objective, and strategic target statements associated with the particular objective, to inform the reader of the longer-term outcomes and results being pursued and provide context for the ensuing discussion of strategies, milestones, and priorities. Immediately following that is an overview discussion of the strategy and associated programs for achieving the objective.

The substance of each chapter is contained in subsections which address specific aspects of how particular programs are implemented. In the case of Outdoor Air, the subsections reflect the different roles and responsibilities of the partners/co-regulators. For instance, there are subsections that speak to the federal role and subsections that speak to the roles of state, local, and tribal air quality management agencies. In the other chapters/objectives, the subsections are based on the type of activity rather than who performs the activity. For example, the Stratospheric Ozone chapter is subdivided into domestic vs. international activities, whereas the Indoor Air chapter is subdivided into environmental contaminants/asthma triggers and radon.

Commitments and Reporting Requirements Table

Attachment B identifies OAR's expectations regarding commitments and target levels of performance. Appendix B is for reference purposes only – OAR and Regions will negotiate and reach agreement on the commitments and target levels of performance using the Agency's Annual Commitment System. Each commitment is either quantifiable and measurable (i.e., Region inserts a number), or the commitment is text that indicates that the Region agrees to conduct the stated activities or agrees to report the stated information (Region types in OK, agree, or will do).

Program Contacts

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Objective 1.1 - Healthier Outdoor Air

Objective 1.1: Healthier Outdoor Air. Through 2010, working with partners, protect human health and the environment by attaining and maintaining health-based air-quality standards and reducing the risk from toxic air pollutants.

Sub-objective 1.1.1: More People Breathing Cleaner Air. By 2010, working with partners, improve air quality to healthy levels for 39 percent of the people who live in areas where the air does not meet new national standards for fine particles in 2001 and for 60 percent who live in areas not meeting new national standards for 8-hour ozone in 2001. While some areas may not reach attainment of these new standards because of air pollutant concentrations that sometimes exceed the allowable levels, air quality will improve for an additional 27 percent of the people who live in areas not meeting new standards for 8-hour ozone in 2001. Maintain attainment status for the 123.7 million people who had healthy air for the criteria pollutants in 2001.

Strategic Targets:

- By 2010, reduce stationary source emissions of sulfur dioxide by 6.7 million tons from the 2000 level of 11.2 million tons, and by 2008, reduce stationary source emissions of nitrogen oxides by 3 million tons from the 2000 level of 5.1 million tons.
- By 2010, reduce mobile source emissions of nitrogen oxides by 3.4 million tons from the 2000 level of 11.8 million tons; volatile organic compounds by 1.7 million tons from the 2000 level of 7.7 million tons; and fine particles by 122,400 tons from the 2000 level of 510,550 tons.

Sub-objective 1.1.2: Reduced Risk from Toxic Air Pollutants. By 2010, working with partners, reduce air toxics emissions and implement area-specific approaches to reduce the risk to public health and the environment from toxic air pollutants.

Strategic Targets:

- By 2007, through maximum achievable control technology (MACT) standards, reduce air toxics emissions from major stationary sources by 1.7 million tons from the 1993 level of 2.7 million tons.
- By 2010, through the President's Clear Skies legislation, reduce mercury emissions from electric generating units by 22 tons from the 2000 level of 48 tons.
- By 2010, through federal standards, reduce air toxics emissions from mobile sources by 1.1 million tons from the 1996 level of 2.7 million tons.
- By 2010, all of the 260,000 diesel school buses manufactured between model years 1991 and 2000 will be retrofitted either with better emission controls or to use cleaner fuels, and all 130,000 buses manufactured before 1991 but still in use in 2003 will be replaced.

EPA's strategy for achieving these goals combines national and local measures, reflecting different federal, state, tribal, and local government roles. We have found that problems with broad national impact – such as emissions from powerplants and other large sources and pollution from motor vehicles and fuels – are best handled primarily at the federal level. States, tribes, and local agencies can best address the regional and local problems that remain after federal measures have been fully applied.

EPA, states, and local agencies work together to meet clean air goals cost-effectively by employing various regulatory, market-based, and voluntary approaches and programs. States are primarily responsible for improving air quality and meeting the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). States first develop emission inventories, operate and maintain air monitoring networks, and perform air quality modeling. They then develop state implementation

plans (SIPs) that lay out the mobile and stationary source control strategies they will employ to improve air quality and meet the NAAQS.

EPA assists states by providing technical guidance and financial assistance, issuing regulations, and implementing programs designed to reduce pollution from the most widespread and significant sources of air pollution: mobile sources, such as cars, trucks, buses, and construction equipment; and stationary sources, such as power plants, oil refineries, chemical plants, and dry cleaning operations. Interstate transport of pollutants – a problem no state can solve on its own – makes a major contribution to air pollution problems in the eastern U.S. To address this issue, EPA requires control of upwind sources that contribute to downwind problems in other states.

EPA has a trust responsibility to protect air quality in Indian country, but authorized tribes may choose to develop and implement their own air quality programs. EPA and states are working to increase the currently limited information on air quality on tribal lands, build tribal capacity to administer air programs in Indian country, and establish EPA and state mechanisms to work effectively with tribal governments on regulatory development and regional and national policy issues.

To further reduce exposure to air toxics, EPA will develop and issue federal standards for major stationary sources which, when implemented through state programs, will reduce toxic emissions by 1.7 million tons. In addition, we will conduct national, regional, and community-based efforts to reduce multi-media and cumulative risks. Characterizing emissions and the risks they pose on national and local scales, such as in Indian country, will require significant effort. We will need to update the science and to keep the public informed about these issues.

We will develop and refine tools, training, handbooks, and information to assist our partners in characterizing risks from air toxics, and we will work with them on strategies for making local decisions to reduce those risks. We are working with state, tribal, and local agencies to design a national toxics monitoring network, and will compile and analyze information from local assessments to better characterize risk and assess priorities.

We are currently working on a rule to increase the use of flexible air permits. Flexible air permits enable facilities to make operational changes more quickly than under traditional permits, provide significant environmental and administrative benefits, and become a valuable business asset for sources who obtain them. When the Agency issues its final rule, resources will be allocated on a priority basis to assist Performance Track facilities (see http://www.epa.gov/performancetrack/) that wish to obtain flexible air permits, along with an identified point of contact within each EPA Region to help resolve any implementation issues. The Agency encourages state permitting authorities to consider a similar prioritization of resources. Flexible permits are under development for three Performance Track members – a 3M facility in Texas, another 3M facility in Missouri, and a Baxter Healthcare facility in Arkansas.

Our strategies for achieving healthier outdoor air are implemented through the following seven programs:

- Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs
- Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certifications
- Federal Stationary Source Regulations
- Federal Support for Air Quality Management
- Federal Support for Air Toxics Management
- State and Local Air Quality Management
- Tribal Air Quality Management

The first five programs are federally-implemented programs and the latter two are grant programs that support state, tribal, and local air program implementation. All of these programs and their priorities for FY 2006-2008 are described below.

CLEAN AIR ALLOWANCE TRADING PROGRAMS

This program includes development, implementation, and evaluation of federally-administered programs for the trading of emissions allowances. The trading programs help implement the NAAQS and reduce acid deposition, toxics deposition, and regional haze. Pollutants include SO2 and NOx. Current programs include the Acid Rain Program authorized under Title IV of the 1990 Clean Air Act (CAA) Amendments and the NOx Budget Program (NBP), which was initially established under a Memorandum of Understanding among nine states and D.C. in the Northeast Ozone Transport Region (OTR). The NBP has expanded under CAA section 126 and Phase I of the NOx SIP call to double the number of affected sources and add 11 states from the Midwest and Southeast. Phase II of the NOx SIP call will add an additional Midwest state and more sources.

Our strategy for using allowance trading programs to promote more cost-effective pollution control and achievement of environmental objectives includes four components:

- Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR): Implement this rule, issued in March 2005, which uses the proven cap-and-trade approach based on EPA's Acid Rain Program to achieve substantial reductions in SO2 and NOx. CAIR is a powerful component of the Administration's plan to help over 450 counties in the eastern U.S. meet EPA's protective air quality standards for ozone or fine particles. CAIR provides a Federal framework requiring states to reduce emissions of SO2 and NOx. EPA anticipates that states will achieve this primarily by reducing emissions from the power generation sector and electing to participate in the EPA-administered interstate trading program.

- Clean Air Mercury Rule: Together with CAIR, the Clean Air Mercury Rule, also issued in March 2005, creates a multi-pollutant strategy to reduce power plant emissions of three of the worst air pollutants – SO2, NOx, and mercury. The rule establishes a cap-and-trade system for mercury, also based on EPA's proven Acid Rain Program, which states may adopt to achieve and maintain their mercury emissions budgets. Although states and the two affected tribes are not required to adopt the EPA-administered cap-and-trade program, the Agency believes most will do so.

- Existing Programs: Implement existing allowance trading programs, including the new programs and revisions to existing programs established under CAIR and the Clean Air Mercury Rule.

- New Statutory Authority: If Clear Skies legislation is enacted, EPA will work to develop implementing regulations. Modern statutory authority that applies nationwide could be the most efficient long-term mechanism for achieving large-scale multi-pollutant emission reductions.

- Program Accountability: Establish an integrated assessment program to include enhanced ambient and deposition monitoring, efficiency measures, and indicators to track health and environmental benefits, as called for in the recent report by the National Academy of Sciences (NAS). Complete the spatial coverage of CASTNet and modernize the network consistent with NAS recommendations. Under the President's Management Agenda and PART (Program Assessment Rating Tool) process, program accountability – measured in terms of environmental outcomes from defined baselines – has become an essential component for all programs. Develop baselines prior to implementation of this program. (See the discussion in Appendix A.)

Status

OAR's highest priority for FY 2006 is to implement the recently promulgated CAIR and Clean Air Mercury Rules. OAR is coordinating the implementation of these two programs to allow the emission reductions to be achieved in the most cost-effective manner by sources affected by both actions.

EPA administers the NBP, a multi-state market-based cap and trade program for reducing NOx emissions and transported ozone in the eastern U.S. The initial program under the Ozone Transport Commission (OTC) went into effect in the summer of 1999. By 2001, this voluntary regional control program for the OTR had expanded to include 9 states plus the District of Columbia (D.C.). In 2003, the OTC program ended as a separate entity, integrating fully with the broader regional NBP under the NOx SIP Call. Based on data reported to EPA, there are over 2,600 affected units in the 19 NBP states and D.C.

EPA will continue to assist the states with implementation, operating the emissions trading program, including the compliance supplement pool, emissions monitoring, operating the centralized NOx Allowance Tracking System, and annual reconciliation of emissions and allowances for all affected sources. These units include boilers, turbines, and combined cycle units from a diverse set of industries as well as electric utility units. In 2004, the volume of emissions data processed by EPA increased almost 300% over the volume under the OTC program. This surge in emissions reporting and allowance reconciliation activity is one factor that has required the program to increase and accelerate investment in software re-engineering for the Clean Air Markets Division Business System. In 2006, more units in an additional state will begin monitoring so they can participate in the trading program under Phase II of the NOxSIP call. In 2007, electrical generation units (EGUs) in five additional states affected by the CAIR Seasonal Program for controlling interstate ozone transport will begin monitoring and reporting emissions data.

Critical to determining the effectiveness of, and maintaining the accountability for, a market-based program is the establishment and maintenance of a robust long-term atmospheric deposition monitoring network. The existing deposition monitoring networks have been in operation for more than 25 years. They have provided invaluable measurements on long-term trends in acid deposition and ozone transport. For example, the CASTNet network supporting the Acid Rain program has enabled that program to successfully meet the performance expectations of the President's Management Agenda and OMB PART review process. However, these networks are aging, expensive to maintain, and need to be modernized to ensure the continued availability of these direct environmental measures for program assessment. This will be critical for market-based programs such as the NBP and CAIR where complete and accurate geographic coverage is required. Specifically, CASTNet will need additional sites in the middle of the country to address in information gaps. EPA is proposing a modernization of these networks. More detail is provided in the Ambient Monitoring section of the accompanying grant guidance.

FY 2006-2008 Milestones: NOx Budget Trading Program

- 2006-2008: EPA completes development of program operating software and guidance for incorporating states and sources affected under Phase II of the NOx SIP call into the NBP allowance trading program and for improving public and state access to emissions and allowance data. States develop SIP revisions and propose and finalize rules for implementation.
- 2006: In collaboration with the states, EPA publishes progress report on the NBP for the 2005 compliance season under the Phase I NOx SIP call. Analytical software becomes available on the web.
- 2006: Regions assist states with monitor certification for Phase II sources.
- 2006: Phase II sources begin monitoring and reporting emissions data to EPA.
- 2007: Initial compliance season for Phase II affected states and sources.
- 2008: In collaboration with states, EPA publishes progress report on the full (Phases I and II) NBP for the 2007 compliance season.

FY 2006-2008 Milestones: Clean Air Interstate Program/Clear Skies

- 2006: EPA and states begin implementing CAIR or, if Clear Skies is enacted, EPA develops implementing regulations.
- 2006-2009: EPA completes implementing software and guidance for CAIR.
- 2006-2008: Working with states and tribes, EPA establishes an integrated assessment program to include modernized deposition and ambient monitoring that is in-step with integrated national monitoring strategies involving core multi-pollutant sites.
- 2006-2008: EPA assists states and tribes in operating modernized and/or new sites in the integrated assessment program. Pre-implementation program baselines are developed.
- 2006-2008: States assist EPA in investigating monitoring alternatives, performance specifications, and protocols (particularly as they relate to mercury).
- 2006-2008: Working with states, tribes, local agencies, RPOs, and other partners in CASTNet, develop and implement an operations plan that will assure supportability over the next 5-10 years and will bring the network in-step with integrated national monitoring strategies involving regionally-representative core sites which will measure ambient concentrations on a continuous basis. State and local recipients may use their air grant funds to establish, modernize, and/or operate CASTNet sites.

- Other milestones will be developed following rule promulgation or enactment of new legislation modernizing the CAA.

FY 2006-2008 Milestones: Acid Rain Program

- 2005: EPA measures and reports on program performance using the new Acid Rain PART annual measures (% change in total annual average sulfur (nitrogen) deposition and mean ambient sulfate (nitrate) concentrations from 1990 monitored levels) in addition to SO2 emissions reduced (tons/yr) from the 1980 baseline.
- 2006-2008: Working with states, tribes, local agencies, Regional Planning Organizations (RPOs), and other partners in CASTNet, develop and implement an operations plan that will assure supportability over the next 5-10 years and will bring this network in-step with integrated national monitoring strategies involving regionally-representative core sites which will measure ambient concentrations on a continuous basis. Acid Rain section 105 funds may be used to establish, modernize, and/or operate CASTNet sites.
- 2006-2008: Regions assist HQ in improving the efficiency of monitor certification and emissions reporting processes, especially for new sources.

FEDERAL STATIONARY SOURCE REGULATIONS

This program includes activities related to maximum achievable control technology (MACT), combustion, and Area Source Standard development, the Stationary Source Residual Risk Program, New Source Performance Standards, and associated national guidance and outreach information. The strategy is to develop generally-available, control technology-based standards for the highest priority area source categories.

Status

- Significantly reduced air toxics emissions - 1.7 million tons of hazardous air pollutants reduced through the completion of phase I of the MACT-based standards (total of 96 MACT standards promulgated).
- Issued the “first” of our residual risk proposed standards; initiated standards development for another twenty residual risk rules.
- Proposed the “first” standards to reduce mercury emissions from utilities - Clean Air Mercury Rule.
- Initiated a fast-track system for the prompt and accurate development of the statute-driven area source standards - 30 are in progress.
- Promulgated the Clean Air Mercury Rule

FY 2006 Milestones

- Continue development of "Defense Land Systems and Miscellaneous Equipment" MACT (Military MACT).
- Propose and promulgate area source standards and residual risk standards according to court order schedule.
- Promulgate other solid waste incineration area source standard (under court order for November 2005).
- Develop draft rule to flexibly address area source standards for 112(k).

- Develop draft rule for total facility low risk determination (TFLRD) and generic residual risk rule (GRRR).
- Promulgate mobile source air toxics rule under CAA section 202(l).
- Propose Strategy for Addressing Air Emissions from Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO).

FY 2007 Milestones

- Propose and promulgate area source standards and residual risk standards according to court ordered schedule.
- Promulgate oil and natural gas production area source standard (under court order for December 2006).
- Propose rule to flexibly address area source standards for 112(k).
- Propose rule for TFLRD and GRRR.

FY 2008 Milestones

- Promulgate area source rules for stationary internal combustion engine, hospital sterilizers, and gas distribution stage I (under court order for December 2007).\
- Propose and promulgate additional area source standards and residual risk standards according to court ordered schedule.
- Promulgate rule to flexibly address area source standards for 112(k).
- Promulgate rule for TFLRD and GRRR.

FEDERAL VEHICLE AND FUELS STANDARDS AND CERTIFICATIONS

This program includes federal activities for the development, implementation, and evaluation of regulatory, market-based, and voluntary programs to reduce pollutant emissions from mobile sources and fuels. Types of mobile sources addressed include: light-duty vehicles and engines (automobiles, light trucks, and sport utility vehicles); heavy-duty engines (buses and large trucks); non-road vehicles/engines (construction and farm equipment); and fuels (diesel and gasoline). The strategy for reducing emissions from mobile sources includes four elements. (Programs for clean transportation from advanced technologies are discussed under Objective 5.1 - Climate Change.)

- Clean Vehicles: Develop, implement and ensure compliance with more stringent emission standards for cars, buses, trucks, and nonroad engines, such as construction equipment, boats, lawn and garden equipment, and locomotives.

- Clean Fuels: Implement cleaner gasoline and diesel fuel regulations and develop reformulated gasoline, diesel fuel, and non-petroleum alternatives.

- Clean Transportation Alternatives: Develop strategies to encourage transportation alternatives that minimize emissions and address vehicle travel growth.

- New Technology: Work with industry to certify low emission vehicles that use new technology (e.g., clean diesel, exhaust gas recirculation for diesel, new catalyst technology, fuel cells, hybrid-electric). Continue in-house assessment and development

of clean engine and fuel technologies to meet our commitment of conducting technology reviews to evaluate progress toward implementation of new vehicle and engine standards.

Status: The light-duty vehicle program is implementing the Tier2 vehicles standards. The in-use program is successfully finding and remedying in-use emission problems (over one million vehicles recalled annually). The heavy-duty program has implemented 50% more stringent standards early and will start the phase-in of standards which will be 95% more stringent. The heavy-duty in-use screening program is now in-place and certification and in-use Federal Test Procedure (FTP) testing program is being developed. Toxics emission performance requirements for conventional gasoline and cleaner-burning reformulated gasoline have already been promulgated and EPA is currently evaluating the need for additional controls to reduce emissions of mobile source air toxics.

FY 2006 Milestones

- EPA promulgates final rule to address emissions from small gasoline engines under 50 horsepower.
- EPA promulgates final rule establishing on-board diagnostic (OBD) requirements for engines used in highway heavy-duty trucks.
- EPA promulgates final rule addressing air toxics from mobile sources.
- EPA promulgates final rule to apply advanced after-treatment technologies to locomotives and commercial marine engines and to require low sulfur in their fuels.
- EPA promulgates final rule establishing fuel economy label values.
- Heavy-duty on-highway diesel engine manufacturers begin in-use testing to ensure compliance with emission standards. EPA will receive about 2,000 in-use test results annually.
- EPA proposes rule to reduce emissions from large commercial ships.
- EPA proposes regulation for in-use compliance program for nonroad diesel engines.
- EPA implements mobile source air toxics rule and continues implementation of the reformulated gasoline (RFG) program, the Tier2 vehicle standards, and low sulfur gasoline and diesel requirements.
- Regions assist nonattainment areas in preparation of SIPs and implementation of federally-required control strategies such as vehicle inspection/maintenance (I/M) and state fuel programs.

FY 2007-2008 Milestones

- EPA promulgates final rule to reduce emissions from large commercial ships.
- EPA promulgates final rule for in-use compliance program for non-road diesel engines.
- EPA proposes regulation establishing OBD requirements for nonroad diesel engines.
- EPA begins program for the control of off-cycle emissions of highway heavy-duty gasoline engines.
- EPA begins program to establish supplemental test procedures for light-duty vehicles and chassis-certified heavy duty engines.
- EPA begins program to establish manufacturer run in-use compliance program for light-duty vehicles.
- EPA implements low-sulfur nonroad diesel requirements.

FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

The federal support program includes HQ and Regional Office non-financial support to state, tribal, and local air pollution control agencies for the development, implementation, and evaluation of programs to implement the NAAQS. It also includes regular reviews of, revisions to, and establishment of standards for the criteria pollutants; the development of associated national guidance and outreach information for implementation of these standards; and development of emission limiting regulations for specific categories of stationary sources. The federal support program also includes working with other federal agencies to ensure a coordinated approach, and working internationally to address sources of air pollutants that lie outside our borders but pose risks to public health and air quality within the U.S. Federal financial support is addressed under "State and Local Air Quality Management" and "Tribal Air Quality Management."

Over the next several years, our focus will be on implementing the PM2.5 and 8-hour ozone standards. We will continue to work with multi-state planning groups to develop strategies for reducing regional haze and with individual states to develop implementation approaches to reduce emissions of PM and ozone precursors. In addition, we will work with states and tribes to identify opportunities for better integrating ozone and PM efforts, such as improving emission inventories and comprehensive air quality modeling approaches, controlling sources of precursors common to both pollutants, and coordinating control strategy planning cycles. We will also address PM2.5 and ozone pollution through the new National Clean Diesel initiative, which is designed to complement our strict emission standards for new diesel engines, by reducing emissions from the approximately 11 million diesel engines already in use.

To aid in the timely submission of approvable PM2.5, Regional Haze and 8-hour ozone SIPS, OAR is encouraging each State to work with their appropriate EPA Regional Office to develop and implement a protocol for SIP development and processing. The protocol should lay out responsibilities, expectations and timelines for all parties (for Regional Haze SIPs, this should include the appropriate Regional Planning Organization). It should establish periodic communication between the Regional Office and the State, address development of draft regulations and EPA's review of such drafts and any other SIP activities that the State or Regional Office believes is pertinent to facilitating the overall SIP development process. OAR recognizes that not all States will wish to pursue a protocol agreement but each State should be afforded the opportunity to establish one. The protocol may be incorporated into the annual state-EPA Performance Partnership Agreement or may simply be a memorandum of understanding between the Regional Office and the State.

We will continue to help states and local agencies implement the transportation conformity regulation and work to ensure the technical integrity of mobile source controls in SIPs. We will also work with states, tribes, and local governments and assist them in crafting strategies that accommodate growth and economic development while minimizing adverse effects on air quality and other quality-of-life factors. This includes the development of vehicle inspection and maintenance programs to identify faulty emission controls and ensure their repair so vehicles remain clean in actual customer use. Beginning this fiscal year, the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS) will provide air quality reports to the Regional Office for each of the NAAQS. Where air quality violations are noted, the Regional Office should perform

follow-up activities with the appropriate states, local or tribal agency when violations/exceedences are noted. Follow-up could range from a phone call to the State to a proposed redesignation to nonattainment.

We are also working with states, tribes, and local agencies to develop an integrated ambient monitoring strategy that will refocus the existing air monitoring program towards current data collection needs for ozone, PM, and air toxics. This national monitoring strategy will provide agencies with more flexibility in designing their networks.

Status

- Completed the designations for the PM2.5 areas.
- Promulgated the CAIR requiring reductions in emissions of SO2 and NOx.
- Developed the proposed PM2.5 Implementation rule.
- Publish the Final Best-Available Retrofit Technology (BART) rule by June 15, 2005.
- Released policy and guidance implementing the 8-hour ozone standard and the following activities:
  - NOx waivers under section 182(f) of the CAA.
  - Overwhelming transport.
  - NAAQS implementation in Indian country.
  - Attainment demonstrations and control strategies for areas participating in Early Action Compacts (EACs).
  - Maintenance Plans under CAA Section 110(a)(1)
  - SIP revisions under CAA Section 110(l)
- Published notices of proposed rulemaking on the following ozone activities:
  - Revocation of the 1-hour ozone standard.
  - Revisions to General Conformity regulations.
  - SIP revisions submitted by states required by Phase II of the NOx SIP Call.
  - Included the States of Delaware and New Jersey in CAIR.
- Promulgated final rules on Phase 2 final implementation activities for the 8-hour ozone NAAQS addressing (among other elements) modeling and the attainment demonstration, reasonably available control technology, reasonable further progress, and new source review.
- Completed approval of SIPs for all states required to participate in Phase I of the NOx SIP Call.
- Granted exemptions for five compounds from list of volatile organic compounds.
- Received, reviewed and took rulemaking action as appropriate on SIPs for 31 areas participating in the EAC program.
- Extended to Dec 31, 2006 the effective date of 8-hr ozone nonattainment designation for EAC areas that submitted EPA-approved SIPs.
- Revised the definition of volatile organic compound (VOC) at 40 CFR 51.100(s) to accommodate the California reactivity based aerosol coating rule.
- Developed a SIP training course for tribes.
- Responded to petitions for reconsideration on implementing the 8-hour ozone standard and on staying the NOx SIP call for the State of Georgia.
- Responded to NAS recommendations on SIP streamlining.

- Implemented innovative air strategies programs:
  - Conducted an Air Innovations Conference.
  - Completed an Air Innovations web site.
  - Began developing an Air Innovations Clearinghouse.
  - Published articles to raise awareness of air quality innovations and to highlight upcoming activities.
  - Prepared SIP guidance for voluntary measures programs.
- Proposed a response to the petition submitted by the State of North Carolina to reduce interstate pollution abatement of SO2 and NOx.

FY 2006 Milestones

Particulate Matter

Headquarters

- Develop and distribute PM2.5 air quality data reports to Regions noting areas not meeting standards.
- Propose the PM2.5 Implementation Rule in summer of 2005
- Issue policy and guidance to implement the PM2.5 nonattainment program.
- Continue efforts to identify point and area source control measures for PM2.5 and its precursors by establishing a control measures clearinghouse.
- Conduct workshops on integrating PM2.5, regional haze and 8-hr ozone attainment planning efforts.
- Continue to facilitate implementation of PM2.5 early reduction programs.
- As necessary, continue outreach to Regions and states on integration of CAIR into PM/ozone/regional haze SIPs.
- Finalize revisions to ambient air monitoring rules.
- Finalize revisions to emission inventory reporting rules.
- Complete the PM NAAQS review.
- Work with Regions to provide PM-related outreach and training events to tribal staff.
- Work with Regions to assist state, local, and tribal agencies to implement additional NCore level II sites.

Regions

- Assist states in developing PM2.5 SIPS to meet CAA section 110(a)(1).
- Review PM2.5 air quality data reports provided by HQ and take appropriate actions dealing with areas newly discovered to be violating the PM2.5 NAAQS.
- Monitor states' progress in submitting required 2004 point source emission inventories for criteria pollutants due June 1, 2006.
- Work with state and local agencies to develop and implement protocols for SIP development and processing as necessary.
- Work with HQ and states to catalogue and distribute candidate PM2.5 control measures.
- Assist states in developing effective modeling protocols.
- Participate in a work group to identify technical and implementation issues associated with PM2.5; develop options for resolution and elevate to HQ.
- Facilitate data exchanges between RPO’s and states to support PM2.5 SIP development.
- Work with HQ to provide PM-related outreach and training events to tribal staff.

- Provide grant and technical support, to the extent of available resources, to interested tribes for the purpose of conducting PM-related activities in Indian Country.
- Work with HQ and state, local, and tribal (S/L/T) agencies to implement additional NCore level II sites.
- Participate in interagency work groups to implement the PM2.5 transportation conformity requirements.

Ozone

Headquarters

- Develop and distribute 8-hour ozone design value reports to Regions noting areas not meeting standards.
- Conduct workshops on integrating PM2.5, regional haze, and 8-hr ozone attainment planning efforts.
- Continue efforts to identify point and area source control measures for ozone precursors by establishing a control measures clearinghouse.
- Continue integrating CAIR into planning efforts for ozone/PM attainment.
- Continue outreach to applicable Regions and states on integration of CAIR into PM/ozone/regional haze SIPs.
- Review the June 6, 2006 report of progress toward reduction in ozone concentrations and emissions improvement for EAC areas and take appropriate notification actions.
- Work with Regions and states in developing and approving Phase II NOx SIP Call SIPs.
- Revise VOC control policy in response to comments on the Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPR) on the policy.
- Finalize revisions to ambient air monitoring rules.
- Finalize revisions to emission inventory reporting rules.
- Provide input for modeling protocol.
- Review and approve VOC exemption petitions based on new VOC control policy.
- Work with Regions to provide ozone-related outreach and training events to tribal staff.
- Work with Regions to assist S/L/T agencies to implement additional NCore level II sites.

Regions

- Work with state and local agencies to develop and implement protocols for SIP development and processing as necessary.
- Redesignate to attainment all appropriate areas of the country in accordance with the CAA requirements for 8-hr ozone.
- Review 8-hr ozone design value reports and take appropriate actions dealing with areas newly discovered violating the 8-hr ozone NAAQS.
- Review all CAIR SIP submittals received and begin preparing rulemaking actions.
- Monitor states' progress in submitting required 2004 point source emission inventories for criteria pollutants due June 1, 2006.
- Assist states in finalizing 2002 base year and projection years inventories for 8-hour ozone NAAQS, as appropriate
- Review Reasonably-Available Control Technology (RACT) and Reasonable Further Progress (RFP) SIPs for 8-hour ozone standard.
- Review 8-hr ozone NAAQS modeled control strategies.

- Approve Phase II NOx SIP Call SIPs.
- Participate with HQ in the review of the June 6, 2006 reports of progress toward reduction in ozone concentrations and emissions improvement for EAC areas and prepare appropriate notifications to states.
- Assist states in developing 8-hour ozone SIPs to meet CAA, section 110(a)(1).
- Work with HQ to provide ozone-related outreach and training events to tribal staff.
- Provide grant and technical support, within resource limitations, to interested tribes for the purpose of conducting ozone-related activities in Indian Country.
- Work with HQ and S/L/T agencies to implement additional NCore level II sites.
- Participate in interagency work groups to implement the 8-hr ozone transportation conformity requirements.

Regional Haze

Headquarters

- Conduct workshops on integrating PM2.5, regional haze and 8-hr ozone attainment planning efforts.
- Develop policy and guidance for BART guideline/regional haze rule.
- Revise regional haze rule as necessary to deal with section 309 SIP issues.
- Finalize policy for non-traditional sources of regional haze, ozone, and PM precursors and direct emissions.
- Assess/report progress on RPO program progress.
- Support Regions in developing regional haze Tribal Implementation Plans (TIPs) for affected reservations, as appropriate.

Regions

- Take final action on remaining section 309 SIPs submittals. After 309 rule is revised, Regions should work with 309 States to correct and resubmit SIPs.
- Work with state and local agencies to develop and implement protocols for SIP development and processing. Protocol can be by State or by RPO.
- Assist all other states that have not submitted section 309 SIPs in developing their section 308 regional haze SIPs.
- Work with HQ, interested tribes, and RPOs on the development of regional haze implementation plans.
- Sub-lead Region for PM/regional haze will develop process to ensure the 308 SIP's have consistency across the RPO's.

CO, SO2, PM10, Lead

Headquarters

- Develop and distribute air quality data reports to Regions noting areas not meeting air quality standards for CO, SO2, PM10 and lead.
- Track regional/state actions taken in unclassifiable/attainment areas not meeting standards.
- Work with Regions to assist S/L/T agencies to implement addtional NCore level II sites.

Regions

- * Review air quality data reports provided by HQ and take appropriate actions dealing with areas newly discovered as violating the NAAQS for CO, SO2, PM10, and lead.
- Work with HQ and S/L/T agencies to implement additional NCore level II sites.
- Assist tribes to understand the existence and impacts of CO or SO2 pollution in Indian Country.
- Participate in interagency work groups to implement the transportation conformity requirements for applicable pollutants (CO, SO2, PM10, or lead).

Title V, New Source Review

Headquarters

- Provide technical assistance, as requested by Regions in issuance of permits and evaluations of Title V and New Source Review (NSR) permit programs.
- Provide technical assistance to Regions in developing tribal Title V and NSR permitting programs and delegation requests.
- Provide technical assistance on NSR regulatory revisions and proposed regulations.
- Provide technical assistance in implementing the proposed regulations for new and modified sources in Indian Country.
- Modify existing NSR permit regulations, as necessary, to be consistent with the Agency's "Clean Air" initiatives, and the ozone and PM NAAQS.
- Represent the Agency to stakeholders and the public concerning NSR.
- Provide technical assistance regarding innovative implementation of the NSR program.
- Provide technical assistance for the Indian Country minor source NSR Federal Implementation Plan (FIP).
- Assist tribes through training and outreach to understand and participate in Title V and NSR programs.

Regions

- Review permitting authorities' proposed, initial, modified, and renewal operating permits, as necessary, to ensure consistent implementation of the Title V program.
- Prepare draft orders to citizen (public) petitions. (Note process in 12/6/99 HQ guidance.) Issue Title V permits to respond to objections where the permitting authority refuses to act.
- Perform remainder of scheduled Title V permit program evaluations pursuant to the March 2002 Office of Inspector General (OIG) report and set target to issue evaluation report within 90 days of evaluation.
- Evaluate NSR permit programs, as warranted, and set target to issue reports within 90 days of evaluation.
- Continue outreach to the public such as promoting the Title V web-based citizen training.
- Provide technical assistance and support to permitting authorities and the public regarding the NSR regulatory revisions and proposed regulations.
- Take action on NSR SIP/TIP submittals, equivalency demonstrations, and/or delegation requests submitted in response to revisions to NSR rules, including the minor source Indian Country NSR FIP.
- Review Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and nonattainment NSR permits as necessary to ensure the integrity of the NSR program.

- Continue to issue and enforce initial, new, modified and renewal Title V operating permits and NSR permits for sources on Indian Country where a tribe has not been approved to implement such a program.
- Issue and enforce PSD permits in states where EPA implements the federal PSD program.
- Provide technical support and guidance as appropriate for tribal requests to redesignate Indian Country to Class I for PSD purposes.
- Assist tribal efforts to develop and implement Title V operating and NSR permit programs for sources on Indian Country.
- Process in a timely fashion all applications by tribes for eligibility to be an "affected state" for Title V purposes.
- Assist states to develop flexible permits, giving priority to Performance Track facilities.

Mobile Source Programs

Regions

- Assist nonattainment areas and maintenance areas with SIP preparation and implementation of mobile source control strategies such as I/M and state fuel programs. Provide technical support for implementation and unique modeling issues.
- Assist state and local agencies in evaluating and promoting public comprehension of the need to maintain vehicles when OBD light is illuminated.
- Review conformity determinations and/or process motor vehicle emission budget adequacy findings under the 1-hour and 8-hour ozone NAAQS for nonattainment and maintenance areas. Assist states and local air quality and transportation agencies in future conformity determinations as needed.
- Participate in interagency work groups to implement transportation conformity requirements for applicable pollutants (ozone, PM, CO, SO2, or Lead)
- Work with HQ to continue to provide training in the use of MOBILE6, and review modeling results for state and local agencies.
- Work with states to develop creditable mobile source programs.
- Work with HQ, states, and other partners to implement the new National Clean Diesel initiative to reduce emissions from the legacy fleet of diesel engines.

Environmental Management Systems

Regions

- In accordance with EPA's May 2002 Position Statement on Environmental Management Systems (EMS), Regional air programs are encouraged to undertake activities to encourage the use of EMS to improve environmental performance and compliance, and prevent pollution. These Region-wide activities include: ensuring completion of basic EMS awareness training for managers and staff; promoting EMS to key industry sectors; and working with facilities and states to develop facility-specific or state-wide approaches to promote EMS (e.g., pilot projects, facility-specific marketing, and technical assistance).

FY 2007 Milestones

- Complete proposed and final rulemakings on CAIR SIP submissions.
- Promulgate PM2.5 Implementation Rule.

- Continue PM and ozone attainment SIP development process.
- Continue PM and ozone maintenance plan development process.
- Continue Regional Haze and Reasonable Further Progress SIP development process.
- Continue to assist Regions on NSR regulatory revisions and proposed regulations.
- Continue to assist Regions in implementing the proposed regulations for new and modified sources in Indian Country.
- Continue to modify existing NSR permit regulations, as necessary, to be consistent with the Agency's "Clean Air" initiatives, and the ozone and particulate matter NAAQS.

FY 2008 Milestones

- Conduct any permitting authority NSR and Title V Program Reviews not already completed. Set target to issue evaluation report within 90 days of evaluation.
- Implement recommendations of the OIG related to its Title V Program Review.
- Provide technical assistance on the SIP equivalency.
- Provide technical assistance on the NSR regulations.
- Provide technical assistance on the Agency's "Clean Air" Initiatives, the ozone and PM NAAQS, and other programs.

FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR AIR TOXICS PROGRAMS

The federal support program includes HQ and Regional Office non-financial support to state, tribal, and local air pollution control agencies for: modeling, inventories, monitoring, assessments, strategy and program development; community-based toxics programs; voluntary programs including those that reduce inhalation risk and those that reduce deposition to water bodies and ecosystems; international cooperation to reduce transboundary and intercontinental air toxic pollution; National Toxics Inventory (NTI) development and updates; Great Waters; and Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxics (PBT) activities. It also includes training for air pollution professionals. In addition, it includes activities for implementation of MACT standards and the National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA). Our strategy has four components:

- Work with partners to implement a national air toxics monitoring network and develop improved emission factors.
- Implement a residual risk program and support community assessment and risk reduction projects, and compile and analyze the information collected from them to better characterize risk and assess priorities for further action.
- Provide technical expertise and support to state, local, and tribal air toxics programs in assessing and reducing mobile source air toxics.
- Continue to develop and improve risk assessments and management methodology.

EPA activities that assist in the toxics reduction strategy include EPA's National Emissions Inventory (NEI), NATA, air quality modeling, and data analysis programs. In addition, the Air Toxics Monitoring Program indirectly and in some cases directly supports all the technical tools as well as the programs noted above.

Current Status

- Ensured the development of a risk-assessment library that will enable the EPA Regional Offices, our regulatory partners, and other stakeholders to better understand our residual risk rules and how to implement them. We have completed the first 2 volumes of this library (Volume 1: Technical Resource Manual and Volume 2: Facility-Specific Assessment) and will soon be developing a draft of Volume 3: Community-Scale. Assessment.
- The final 1999 NATA will be released in early spring 2005.
- The first draft of the 2002 NEI was completed in early 2005.
- Ambient air toxic monitoring for 16 local communities will begin in early 2005.
- The first residual risk standard was proposed in March 2005.

On March 25, 2005, EPA published a Proposal to Exempt Area Sources Subject to NESHAPs from Federal and State Operating Permit Programs. EPA is proposing to exempt permanently from the Title V operating permit program five categories of nonmajor (area) sources. The five source categories are dry cleaners, halogenated solvent degreasers, chrome electroplaters, ethylene oxide (EO) sterilizers and secondary aluminum smelters. EPA is also taking comment on exempting a sixth category, secondary lead smelters. Each category is subject to a National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP).

EPA has a strong interest in ensuring that area sources in the categories proposed to be exempted from Title V continue to comply with their NESHAP requirements. From our outreach, we believe that state and local permitting authorities can determine the best way to ensure compliance with these standards.

One successful alternative to case-by-case permitting is an oversight program developed by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, called the Environmental Results Program (ERP). This alternative program has proven very effective in ensuring compliance by small sources with their applicable environmental requirements. The ERP model offers a sector-based approach (which can be a multimedia approach) that replaces facility-specific state permits with industry-wide environmental performance standards and annual certifications of compliance. EPA will complete a rule incorporating the exemption of these area sources from Federal permitting by December 9, 2005."

FY 2006 Milestones

Headquarters

- Develop/ upgrade tools to improve the communication and public understanding of the air toxics program for outdoor, indoor, and mobile sources.
- Continue residual risk analyses for 4- and 7-year MACT and/or Generally Available Control Technology (GACT) standard source categories, and initiate standard setting as appropriate based on results of the analyses.
- Provide technical support to Regions and S/L/T through the development and communication of tools, guidance, and training for reducing risk.
- Publish the 2002 NEI for hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).
- Extrapolate 2002 NEI to future years, utilizing proposed rulemaking and growth estimates.
- Assess change in risk to public utilizing toxicity weigh analysis (an approach by which

tons of emissions are weighted by its relative toxicity).

- Assess exposure to air toxics by the public utilizing National Air Toxics Trends Sites (NATTS) measurements.
- Conduct HAP emission inventory training at 2 locations for S/L/T.
- Continue to support S/L/T in measuring air toxics at 22 NATTS sites.
- Support/manage the NATTS network including the Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) program as well as develop a QA/QC program specifically for the community scale ambient monitoring assessment projects.
- Complete analysis of NATTS data from 2003 through the 2004/2005 monitoring seasons via assessing trends, precision and accuracy.
- Include PAMS, IMPROVE, and other pertinent toxics data, to include those S/L/T data collected beyond these specific programs, in the ambient monitoring data analysis/trends effort.
- Conduct a data analysis workshop on results from analysis of NATTS and community-based monitoring data collected through 2004/2005 in Summer 2006.
- Compete community scale ambient monitoring assessment projects or other ambient monitoring initiatives to supplement the NATTS network and provide data for national health exposure and ambient concentration studies.
- Conduct the 2002 NATA to show risk characterization with an improved updated inventory and modeling techniques.
- Provide timely technical assistance to Regions and states on section 112 implementation issues.
- Support community-based projects, provide tools for measuring reductions, continue with community database, provide Regions, S/L/T and public with basic tools to initiate and complete a community assessment/reduction project.
- Provide information on indoor air sources, for use in regional/local scale assessments.
- Provide information, guidance or support to address issues associated with airports.
- Work the Regions to assist all S/L/T to develop voluntary and implement voluntary air toxics programs that address outdoor, indoor, and mobile sources.
- Work with Regions to assist all S/L/T to develop voluntary, mobile source air toxics programs and implement the National Clean Diesel Initiative which includes voluntary emission control retrofit programs for existing heavy-duty diesel engines/school buses/construction equipment/ports.
- Provide oversight on emission monitoring study associated with consent agreement on Animal Feeding Operations (AFO).

<u>Regions</u>

- Assist S/L/T, as appropriate, in preparing the 2005 emission inventories for HAPs and ensure inventories are submitted to HQ in a timely manner.
- Participate in a minimum of 50% of all NATTS QA field audit visits.
- Review QA programs and ensure comparability of air toxics measurements at 22 NATTS and completed community scale assessment monitoring sites.
- Provide technical assistance to states and tribes in uploading their air toxics monitoring data into AQS.
- Assess and review existing air toxics networks, and assist S/L/T in siting new monitors.

- Assist S/L/T with installation and operation of new and upgraded toxic monitoring equipment as needed.
- Work with States to determine the most effective area sources programs to focus on and work with appropriate States to delegate the highest priority programs first.
- Delegate, as appropriate, promulgated residual risk standards.
- Provide implementation assistance and delegate to S/L/T section 111, 112, and 129 standards, as needed.
- As appropriate, participate and assist in development of area source standards.
- As appropriate, participate in residual risk analyses for MACT and/or GACT standard source categories, and standard setting process, as necessary and appropriate.
- As appropriate, assist HQ with development of drafts for TFLRD, GRRR, and flexible GACT.
- Work with states and tribes on establishing infrastructure to implement the risk based air toxics program focusing on urban areas first.
- Build capacity of states and locals to characterize risks, ability to use dispersion and exposure models and monitoring data to conduct risk assessments.
- Provide training to states and tribes on air toxics program requirements.
- Work with states and tribal governments to identify, quantify, estimate and/or reduce risk from hazardous air pollutants as they impact states, locals, and Indian Country, integrating mobile, stationary, area and indoor sources of air pollution.
- Encourage and seek voluntary reductions of air toxics from indoor and outdoor sources, as appropriate and reasonable in states and in Indian Country.
- Work with OTAQ to assist interested states and tribes to develop voluntary, mobile source air toxics programs, and implement voluntary emission control retrofit programs for existng heavy-duty diesel engines/school buses/construction equipment/ports.
- When requested by OTAQ and where interested, participate in development of the draft mobile source air toxics rule being developed by OTAQ under CAA section 202(l).
- Work with HQ to develop and implement the CARE program. Assist with the award of CARE grants and work with the communities that receive the CARE grants.
- In accordance with EPA's May 2002 Position Statement on Environmental Management Systems (EMS), Regional air programs are encouraged to undertake activities to encourage the use of EMS to improve environmental performance and compliance, and prevent pollution. These Region-wide activities include: ensuring completion of basic EMS awareness training for managers and staff; promoting EMS to key industry sectors; and working with facilities and states to develop facility-specific or state-wide approaches to promote EMS (e.g., pilot projects, facility-specific marketing, and technical assistance).

FY 2007 Milestones

Headquarters

- Publish NATA updated with 2002 data.
- Assess ambient air quality data for air toxics through 2005/2006 from the NATTS network and local scale assessment projects as well as emissions data from the 2002 NTI.
- Begin compiling the 2005 NEI for HAPs and Criteria Air Pollutants (CAPs).
- Thru NATTS, continue collection of ambient air toxics data.
- Continue development and tool guidance for communities.
- Work with the Regions to assist all S/L/T to develop and implement voluntary air toxics

programs that address outdoor, indoor, and mobile sources.
- Work with Regions to assist all S/L/T to develop voluntary, mobile source air toxics programs and implement the National Clean Diesel Initiative which includes voluntary emission control retrofit programs for existing heavy-duty diesel engines/school buses/construction equipment/ports.
- Outreach for CAFO initiative.
- Continue analysis of NATTS data thru the 2006 monitoring season via assessing trends, precision and accuracy.
- Include PAMS, IMPROVE, and other pertinent toxics data, to include those S/L/T data collected beyond these specific programs, in the ambient monitoring data analysis effort.

Regions
- Delegate, as appropriate, 112(k) area source standards.
- Assist S/L/T in preparation and QA of 2005 emission inventories for HAPs and CAPs.

FY 2008 Milestones

Headquarters
- Finalize the 2005 NEI for HAPs and CAPs.
- Assess ambient air quality data for air toxics through 2006/2007 for the NATTS network and the local scale assessment projects as well as emissions data from the 2003 NTI.
- Initiate 2005 NATA assessment.
- Continue the national air toxics monitoring effort.
- Continue analysis of NATTS data thru the 2007 monitoring season via assessing trends, precision and accuracy.
- Include PAMS, IMPROVE, and other pertinent toxics data, to include those S/L/T data collected beyond these specific programs, in the ambient monitoring data analysis effort.
- Continue air toxics measurement implementation plans (MIPs) for use of "toxicity-weighted" emission inventory measure as a surrogate to measure the percent change in risk to the public. Then EPA will transition from existing toxicity-weighted emissions inventory measure to a more direct measurement of predicting exposure and risk to the public.
- Target analysis for community risk assessments.
- Work with Regions to assist all S/L/T to develop and implement voluntary air toxics programs that address outdoor, indoor, and mobile sources.
- Work with the Regions to assist all S/L/T to develop voluntary, mobile source air toxics programs and implement voluntary emission control retrofit programs for existing heavy-duty diesel engines/school buses/construction equipment/ports.
- Finalize the CAFO strategy.

Regions
- Delegate, as appropriate, 112(k) area source standards.
- Assist S/L/T as appropriate in reviewing the draft 2005 NEI for HAPs and CAPs.

STATE AND LOCAL AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

The state and local air quality management program includes funding to assist state and local air pollution control agencies in developing and implementing programs to attain and maintain the NAAQS and to assess, prevent and control air pollution. The program also provides funding to regional haze planning organizations, interstate transport commissions, and other multi-jurisdictional organizations (which include state and local representation), to help coordinate air quality improvement efforts from a multi-jurisdictional perspective. State, local, and tribal agencies also maintain Title V operating permit programs for major stationary and other sources but Title V activities are funded through permit fees and are not grant-eligible.

Continuing state and local air programs are funded under section 105 of the CAA with recipient agencies providing matching resources. Section 103 provides 100% federal funding to state, multi-jurisdictional, and local entities, including universities and other non-profits, to conduct studies, investigations, experiments, demonstrations, surveys, training, and certain forms of research, on the nature, prevention, causes and effects of air pollution. Interstate air pollution control agencies, including interstate transport commissions, receive funds under section 106 which also requires a recipient match. Additional information on the use of State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) is contained in Appendix A.

Strategy

EPA's overall strategy for achieving clean outdoor air includes a comprehensive, multi-pollutant approach that combines national, regional, and local measures, with responsibilities for implementation carried out by the most appropriate and effective level of government. Problems with broad national or global impact are best handled at the federal level. State, local, and tribal agencies can best address regional and local problems that remain after the application of federal measures. In implementing the state and local air quality management component of this strategy EPA will:

- work with state, local, and other governmental partners to target available STAG resources to those air pollution problems which pose the greatest risk to the public's health (e.g., fine particulates, ozone, and hazardous air pollutants);

- allocate resources to address not only the attainment of new PM2.5 and 8-hour ozone NAAQS, but also support ongoing state and local air program operations and delegated programs which help maintain healthy air quality;

- encourage support for regional and community-scale strategies that complement the impacts of federal measures (i.e., early ozone reductions, voluntary diesel retrofits and other mobile source initiatives, integrated air toxics risk assessment and reduction projects);

- target significant resources to recipients to develop, refine, and maintain monitoring systems and emission inventories which help provide a clear picture of the nature and sources of air pollution and help gauge the impacts of preventive and mitigative measures employed;

- support the efforts of regional haze planning organizations to develop information and strategies for use by states and tribes in reducing haze and improving visibility across the country, including formerly pristine areas;

- provide resources that focus on transboundary or binational, geographically-specific environmental issues involving a multi-pollutant, multi-state, and sometimes a multi-media approach; and

- provide support for training and other associated program support to assist state, local, multi-state, and other agencies in addressing their air pollution problems.

Inherent in these efforts is EPA's policy to ensure that collaborative and timely consultation occurs with its partners in the areas of planning, priority-setting, and budgeting. It is the policy of OAR and the Regions to seek prior consultation with its partners on the allocation of grant resources. EPA will continue to work with the Environmental Council of States (ECOS), the National Tribal Air Association (NTAA), the State and Territorial Air Pollution Program Administrators (STAPPA) and the Association of Local Air Pollution Control Officials (ALAPCO) to identify and resolve any issues associated with the allocation and use of grant resources.

EPA will continue to place high priority on effective grants management including proper use of authorities for award, the effective use of competition where appropriate, the articulation and verification of programmatic and environmental results, and the effective oversight of agreements including compliance with programmatic terms and conditions. More information is contained in the attached Appendix A.

Status

A total of over $4 billion in air grant assistance has been provided to state, local, and multi-state agencies since enactment of the 1963 Clean Air Act. This has been complemented with an estimated $6.6 billion in matching resources from state and local governments over the same period. Assistance is provided by Congress via the STAG Appropriation.

For FY 2006, nearly $223.6 million has been requested to support state, local and multi-state air quality management activities. This includes $166.1 million under CAA section 105 for state, local and multi-state agencies to carry out continuing air program activities, a total of $57.5 million for fine particulate monitoring and community-scale air toxics monitoring under section 103, and $5 million under section 103 for regional haze planning organizations. Of the $166.1 million, all but $10.8 million is targeted for direct award to state and local agencies. The balance of funds fall into 3 categories: undistributed/subject to application ($2.4 million), centrally-administered ($7.1 million), and direct implementation ($1.25 million). Undistributed funds include over $648,000 of the OTC, $1.25 million estimated for the STAPPA-ALAPCO Secretariat, and over $548,000 for competitive mobile source public outreach grants. The centrally-administered funds are used by EPA to provide associated program support services to state and local agencies per their request. For FY 2006, these activities include: CAA training ($2.1 million), national procurement support for monitoring ($1.4 million), criteria pollutant monitoring QA and data analysis ($1 million) and over $2.6 million for the NOx Budget

Program. Funds for direct implementation cover the IMPROVE network maintained for Class I areas on the behalf of the states through an interagency agreement with the Department of the Interior.

A major portion of continuing program funds will be devoted to implementing efforts to attain the national ambient air quality standards for 8-hour ozone and PM2.5. This includes emission inventory, modeling and early reduction efforts as well as innovative voluntary, mobile source and market based approaches such as the NOx Budget Program for ozone. Additional priorities will be: to attain or maintain healthy air quality related to existing NAAQS, state implementation of the regional haze reduction programs, and implementation of air toxics reduction programs through technology-based and delegated residual risk standards. Implementation of voluntary vehicle emission control retrofit programs for heavy duty vehicles and school buses will produce both criteria pollutant and air toxics benefits. The Agency and its partners will also continue to devote significant grant resources to the various ambient air monitoring networks. EPA will continue its joint efforts with state, local, tribal and multi-jurisdictional agencies to align ambient air monitoring resources pursuant to the objectives of the integrated National Ambient Air Monitoring Strategy. Additional discussion is provided in Appendix A.

FY 2006 Milestones

Particulate Matter

- Respond and take appropriate actions for areas newly discovered with air quality data that violate the PM2.5 NAAQS.
- Complete development, adoption and submission of CAIR SIPs, where appropriate.
- Begin development of PM2.5 SIPS to meet CAA section 110(a)(1).
- Submit by June 1, 2006 the 2004 emission inventories for criteria pollutants required by the Consolidated Emission Reporting Rule (CERR), via Central Data Exchange (CDX), covering larger point sources.
- Identify control needs in PM2.5 nonattainment areas for point and area sources. Work with Regions to share approaches and technical and policy issues.
- Work with the appropriate EPA Regional Office to develop and implement a protocol for SIP development and processing that would lay out responsibilities, expectations, and timelines for all parties.
- Complete development and submit PM2.5 modeling protocol.
- States with PM2.5 nonattainment areas initiate integrated PM2.5/regional haze (section 308) SIPs.
- Implement additional NCore level II sites.

Ozone

- Respond and take appropriate actions for areas newly discovered with air quality data that violate the 8-hr ozone NAAQS.
- Submit RACT and RFP SIPs for moderate and above 8-hour ozone NAAQS.
- Complete development, adoption and submission of CAIR SIPs, where appropriate.
- Submit by June 1, 2006 the 2004 emission inventories for criteria pollutants required by the CERR, via CDX, covering larger point sources.
- Complete modeled control strategies completed for 8-hr ozone NAAQS.

- Submit all ozone air quality monitoring data within 3 months after end of 2005.
- Identify and evaluate areas attaining the 8-hr ozone standard.
- Complete annual review of monitoring network.
- Provide data necessary to determine 'widespread use' for onboard refueling vapor recovery and stage II vapor recovery for service stations using EPA criteria.
- Eligible EAC areas implement SIP measures by 12/31/05.
- Eligible EAC areas submit the December 2005 and June 2006 progress reports showing continued implementation of control measures, progress in emission reductions and improvement in air quality.
- Finalize 2002 base year and projection year inventories for 8-hour ozone NAAQS.
- Begin development of 8-hour ozone SIPS to meet CAA, section 110(a)(1).
- Certify monitors of Phase II sources affected by the NOx SIP Call.
- Develop Phase II NOx SIP revisions and propose and finalize rules for implementation.
- Develop I/M OBD programs and fuel programs (if necessary).
- Submit conformity determinations and/or motor vehicle emission budgets for adequacy findings under the ozone standard for nonattainment and maintenance areas, as necessary.
- Develop, creditable mobile source programs.
- Implement voluntary emission control retrofit programs for existing heavy-duty diesel engines/school buses.
- Complete all modeling of control strategies for 8-hr ozone NAAQS.
- Implement additional NCore level II sites.

Acid Rain

- Interested states use section 105 funds to establish, modernize and/or operate Secondary Particulates/CASTNet sites.

Regional Haze

- RPOs begin transfer of technical information to member states and tribes to support development of regional haze SIPs.
- RPOs provide assistance to member states and tribes in drafting regional haze SIPs and TIPs.
- States with PM2.5 nonattainment areas initiate integrated PM2.5/regional haze (section 308) SIPs.

CO, SO2, PM10, Lead

- Implement approved SIPs for CO, SO2, lead, and PM10 to attain and/or maintain applicable NAAQS.
- For unclassifiable/attainment areas not meeting NAAQS work with Region to resolve air quality issues.
- Operate, maintain, and quality assure ambient monitoring networks for CO, SO2, lead, NO2, and PM10.
- Report air quality data into AQS.
- Implement additional NCore level II sites.

Title V/NSR

- Ensure sources submit Title V applications for renewal.
- Continue to issue proposed, initial, renewal, and modified Title V permits.

- Cooperate with EPA in Title V permit program evaluations, set target to respond within 90 days to EPA's evaluation report and implement recommendations as warranted.
- Work with Regions to complete NSR permit program evaluations and set target to respond within 90 days to EPA's evaluation report and implement recommendations as warranted.
- Issue NSR permits consistent with CAA requirements and enter Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER) determinations in the RACT/BACT/LEAR Clearinghouse (RBLC).
- Submit draft, proposed, and/or final SIPs/TIPs, equivalency demonstrations, and/or delegation requests in response to revisions to NSR rules.
- States are encouraged to implement flexible permits, giving priority to Performance Track facilities when allocating resources.

Air Toxics

- Compile 2005 HAP emission inventory, and submit to EPA.
- Maintain and enhance (add or subtract HAPs as needed) at a minimum 22 NATTS sites (negotiations may result in additional sites being required).
- In support of HQ program, establish community scale air toxics monitoring sites or other ambient data collection efforts to supplement the NATTS network.
- Collect, quality assure, and report all air toxics ambient monitoring data into AQS for the NATTS network, PAMS, UATMP, EPA-funded community scale assessment projects and all air toxics ambient monitoring studies (including those performed using funds from section 105 grants).
- Implement delegated/approved section 111, 112, and 129 standards as appropriate.
- Interested states participate in rule development of area source and residual risk standards.
- Share information and build capacity to identify and characterize air toxics risks.
- Assess suspected air toxics risks in local areas and develop implement strategies to address high risk areas.
- Interested states participate in development of regional/local air toxics assessments considering outdoor stationary and mobile as well as indoor air sources.
- Seek voluntary reductions of air toxics, as appropriate and reasonable.

FY 2007 Milestones

- Submit approvable SIPs to attain the 8-hr ozone NAAQS.
- Submit moderate area RFP SIPs and 110(a)(1) maintenance SIPs.
- Implement additional Ncore Level II monitoring network.
- Continue development of PM2.5 nonattainment area SIPs.
- Submit by June 1, 2007 the 2005 emission inventories for criteria pollutants and air toxics required by the CERR, via CDX, covering all sources types. (Some states are participating in a pilot program to submit by December 31, 2006.)
- Submit Clean Air Mercury Rule (CAMR) SIP.
- Implement promulgated section 112(d) standards including area source MACTs and GACTs, section 111(d) or section 129 standards for major sources and area sources.
- Implement delegated residual risk standards.
- Submit appropriate SIPs to implement EPA permitting rule revisions.
- Submit CAIR SIPs.

- Continue to operate, maintain and enhance the NATTS network as well as EPA-funded community assessment projects or other monitoring efforts.
- Submit integrated 2005 emission inventory for HAPs and CAPs.
- Implement promulgated section 112(d) standards including MACT and GACT, and delegated/SIP approved section 111(d) or section 129 standards for major and area sources.

FY 2008 Milestones

- Submit regional haze SIPs by January 31, 2008.
- Submit approvable SIPs to attain the PM2.5 NAAQS.
- States continue to operate, maintain and enhance the NATTS network as well as EPA-funded community assessment projects or other monitoring efforts.
- Review draft 2005 NEI for HAPs and CAPs.
- Implement promulgated section 112(d) standards including MACT and GACT, and delegated/SIP approved section 111(d) or section 129 standards for major and area sources.
- Continue to submit draft, proposed, and/or final SIPs/TIPs, equivalency demonstrations, and/or delegation requests in response to revisions to NSR rules.

TRIBAL AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

The national Tribal Air Quality Management Program includes funding for Indian Tribes and Tribal Air Pollution Control Agencies, as well as providing training and support for tribes with typically small staffs and limited resources. Through CAA §103 Grants, tribal air pollution control agencies, among others, may conduct and promote research, investigations, experiments, demonstrations, surveys, studies and training related to air pollution. Tribes typically use this funding source to research and investigate the air quality within and affecting lands within their jurisdiction. Through CAA §105 Grants, tribes may develop and implement programs for the prevention and control of air pollution or for the implementation of national primary and secondary ambient air quality standards. Tribes have the authority to set standards and develop additional programs to meet their unique needs. This authority is grounded in the Clean Air Act and the Tribal Authority Rule, as well as their inherent sovereign authority For detailed grant guidance see Appendix A.

Strategy

EPA remains committed to working with the tribes, our regulatory partners, to assist them in understanding their air quality, complete assessments, and develop air quality management programs where appropriate. The completion of air quality assessments in Indian country is achieved through a combination of training and technical support of tribal staff in areas such as conducting assessments, source characterizations, emission inventories and monitoring programs. At the same time, work continues to improve and facilitate tribal participation in the policy and programmatic aspects of the national air quality management program. As tribes gain experience, they are then able to address their air quality concerns, and enhance their overall program development and participation. EPA is committed to supporting the National Tribal Air Association (NTAA) as a leadership and coordination organization, working to promote

relationships between and amongst tribes and EPA. They serve an important role to facilitate tribal involvement in EPA policy and regulatory development.

EPA is also committed to building tribal capacity, where appropriate, to implement -- either directly through tribal regulations and TIPS or as partners in implementation of applicable FIPs -- Clean Air Act protections for human health and the environment in Indian country. A primary mechanism for this priority is to fund the Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals (ITEP) in their role as a leader in tribal air quality training. The ITEP program provides an internationally-recognized curriculum, developed especially for the unique needs of Indian country. This program has been instrumental in assisting tribes in developing the necessary skills to start and implement air quality management programs for their reservations.

Tribal STAG funds are allocated to tribes through each Regional Office (except Region 3 which has no federally recognized tribes) based on a formula that includes a number of factors such as tribal population, number of tribes, non-attainment areas and number of Title V sources. Regional Offices then allocate funds to tribes within each region based on a draft consistency policy that directs resources based on factors related primarily to risk and environmental benefits. EPA STAG funding in recent years has been unable to provide grants to every tribe requesting support, so this methodology allows funding decisions to be made in a nationally-consistent manner while seeking to maximize the environmental benefit.

OAR supports many tribal efforts to understand and address air quality, and many tribes include monitoring programs in their activities. OAR provides funding to a large number of tribes to monitor a variety of pollutants of concern to them, and tribes have provided an exemplary level of reliability and data capture in operating monitors of every type. To continue the effectiveness and relevancy of the tribal monitoring program, OAR expects the EPA Regional Offices and tribes to jointly determine where and why monitoring is necessary, while providing technical assistance through the Tribal Air Monitoring Support (TAMS) Center.

Section II of Appendix A of this document provides interim guidance to help tribal and Regional Office staff achieve clarity on the objectives of monitoring efforts. Over the next 12 months we anticipate expanding this guidance, while retaining the flexibility for tribes and Regional Offices to address the many different air quality situations on tribal lands on a case-by-case prioritized basis.

While recognizing the sensitivity of Tribes to the use of their data, OAR expects tribal grants in FY 2006 to include a commitment for quality-assured monitoring data to be submitted on a timely basis to the Air Quality System (AQS), or other relevant databases (e.g., AQS is not able to receive the data from the CASTNet or IMPROVE networks at this time.). Impending enhancements to AQS should eliminate Tribal concerns regarding use of state codes to enter tribal data. OAQPS is available to join the EPA Regional Offices in pre-award consultations with any tribes where issues of data ownership and submission of data are of concern. EPA also encourages tribal participation in AirNow, but this should not be a condition required in the grants.

In FY2006, increased attention should also be paid to the quality aspects of tribal air monitoring programs. Every new or renewed grant supporting ambient monitoring on tribal

lands should require preparation and Regional Office approval of quality Management Plans (QMPs) and Quality Assurance Project Plans (QAPP) that clearly identifies the purposes to be served by the monitoring. OAR has worked with the EPA Regions and monitoring organizations to develop a graded approach for the development of these documents. The QAPP should provide that tribal monitoring include regular precision and accuracy checks, using Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 58 as general guidance, unless other quality assurance procedures are justified as more appropriate to the monitoring objectives. Data reporting to AQS should include reporting of precision and accuracy check results. The TAMS Center provides training on these QA aspects of monitoring programs.

Our strategy includes specific funding to support tribal interest in air toxics. Tribes have started to increase their participation in air toxics issues, but are limited by availability of funding and resources to assess the level of impact and risk. However, tribes continue to be concerned about toxics, and often have disproportional impacts due to subsistence activities and lifestyles. This is particularly true where local problems may be caused by local and regional sources such as industrial facilities and mobile sources. This also applies to toxic deposition and bioaccumulation of persistent bioaccumulative toxins, such as mercury, dioxin and PCBs. The 229 Alaska Native Villages, many of whom rely on traditional subsistence lifestyles, have expressed particular concern over local and international toxics, and Arctic peoples are known to suffer disproportionately high exposures to there toxic and persistent compounds.

Finally, to enhance the visibility of the Tribal Air Program and to further integrate tribal issues and concerns into EPA's daily programmatic activities, OAR encourages the Regions to consider providing the tribes with the funding assistance necessary for reasonable participation in national level conferences, meetings, and planning activities. For example, there are several national conferences on topics such as monitoring, emission inventories and data. There are also a number of strategic planning efforts underway under the auspices of the Clean Air Act Advisory Committee that could benefit from consistent and meaningful tribal participation. Such provisions should be added, as appropriate, to the tribal grant workplans.

Status

The OAR Tribal Program has accomplished significant gains in the short number of years since it's inception in 1996. Currently 120 tribes receive grant support, and are operating 150 air quality monitors in Indian country. Tribes have continued to progress from assessments to program development and 20 tribes have received delegations of CAA authority under the Tribal Authority Rule. Eighteen tribes have conducted emissions inventories that have been submitted to NEI and we continue to provide training and technical support for this activity. This assessment works continues as new tribes become engaged in the air quality program and gain the staffing and expertise to begin this work.

Other tribes have begun to move beyond the assessment phase into program development. These more experienced tribes are beginning to complete and submit for approval Tribal Implementation Plans – two have been submitted to date and several more are in development. Tribes have also uniquely expressed interest in PSD redesignations to reclassify their airsheds for optimum protection against deterioration, and to-date, nine tribes have redesignated their airsheds to Class 1 under PSD. Over 100 tribes participate in Regional Haze planning organizations, and

the Western Regional Air Partnership is co-chaired by Fred S. Vallo, Governor of the Pueblo of Acoma. We expect this trend to continue, and the Tribal Operations Committee is reflecting this increasing interest in air programs in Indian country. EPA continues to strive to support the ongoing needs in this growing program.

In between the assessment and program development, training and capacity building efforts are ongoing. In FY 2006, OAR expects to see more tribes participating in ITEP training and to see the NTAA engage more meaningfully in various program and policy development initiatives, and providing assistance to those tribes developing their individual air programs.

FY 2006 Milestones

- Submit emissions inventories to NEI.
- Submit assessment data or monitoring data to EPA and/or AQS.
- Implement Phase 1 of the NCore level II sites.
- Operate IMPROVE monitors.
- Carry out Regional Haze related assessment activities.
- Install and operate air toxics monitoring sites.
- Participate in development of regional air toxics assessments considering outdoor stationary and mobile sources as well as indoor air sources.
- Implement CAA programs under the TAR.
- Seek eligibility determinations, as appropriate, to comment on Title V permits as an "affected State" (TAS).
- Develop TIP's to address Air Quality for lands within their Jurisdiction.
- Implement tribal air quality regulations, TIPs, and assist with implementation of FIPs.
- Seek delegation of Title V or NSR authority.
- Participate in rule development of area source and residual risk standards.
- Implement voluntary or regulatory programs to address air quality emissions and impacts in Indian country.
- Implement voluntary emission control retrofit programs for existing heavy-duty diesel engines/school buses.
- Seek voluntary reductions of air toxics, as appropriate and reasonable in Indian Country.
- Participate in inter-jurisdictional planning organizations to devise regional solutions to regional air quality problems.
- Participate in RPOs or other Regional Haze activities.
- Attend outreach events, participate in policy development or regulatory response.

Objective 1.2 - Indoor Air

Objective 1.2: Healthier Indoor Air. By 2008, 22.6 million more Americans than in 1994 will be experiencing healthier indoor air in homes, schools, and office buildings.

Strategic Targets:

- By 2008, approximately 12.8 million additional people will be living in homes with healthier indoor air. These include people living in homes with radon-resistant features, children not being exposed to environmental tobacco smoke, and asthmatics with reduced exposure to indoor asthma triggers.
- By 2008, approximately 7.8 million additional students and staff will experience improved air quality in their schools.
- By 2008, approximately 2 million additional office workers will experience improved air quality in their workplaces.

EPA addresses indoor air quality issues by developing and implementing voluntary outreach and partnership programs that inform and educate the public about indoor air quality and actions that can reduce potential risks in homes, schools, and workplaces. EPA also supports states and communities in developing and implementing comprehensive multi-stakeholder toxics reduction efforts.

Through these voluntary programs, EPA disseminates information and works with state, tribal, and local governments; industry and professional groups; and the public to promote actions to reduce exposures to potentially harmful levels of indoor air pollutants, including radon, asthma triggers like environmental tobacco smoke (ETS), and mold contamination in homes. EPA also transfers technology by providing detailed guidance on indoor air-related building design, operation, and maintenance practices to building owners, building managers, and school facility managers and easy-to-use tools to educators and school facility managers. A key focus area is on the environmental management of asthma triggers through outreach to schools, child care centers, health care providers, and the general public.

EPA also provides tribes with appropriate tools and assistance to address indoor air toxics, such as radon; ETS; particulate matter; and biological issues, such as mold contamination. EPA works with other federal agencies to provide guidance and assistance on how to reduce the exposure levels of these contaminants in all Indian communities.

Through the State Indoor Radon Grant Program, EPA helps states that have not yet established the basic elements of an effective radon assessment and mitigation program, and will support innovation and expansion in states that already have programs.

Our strategies for improving indoor air quality and increasing the number of people breathing healthier indoor air are implemented through two priority areas:

- Indoor environmental pollutants and triggers which cause or exacerbate respiratory related illnesses
- Radon

REDUCE RISKS FROM INDOOR ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTANTS AND ASTHMA TRIGGERS

This program area takes both a pollutant-focused and a place-based approach to reduce the risk at the locations where people are exposed to indoor contaminants. EPA and its partners design and implement voluntary programs and activities that address environmental triggers of asthma (i.e. ETS, dust mites, pests, molds, NO2, and pet dander), indoor air quality in schools, and office building air quality management approaches through outreach, training, partnerships, educational activities, and guidance. Our strategy also includes implementing a national, multi-faceted asthma education and outreach program to improve and expand the delivery a comprehensive asthma care programs; a national education and outreach program to inform the public, on schools, school districts, educators; and building professionals about the importance of creating and maintaining healthy indoor environments in schools and workplaces via key products Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) Tools for Schools, IAQ Design Tools for Schools, and IAQ Building Education and Assessment Model (I-BEAM) . Our program relies on several key implementation/educational tools:

- National public awareness and media campaigns.
- Community-based outreach and education. (e.g. education of caregivers of children on environmental triggers of asthma).
- Enhancement and application of programmatic support data.
- Technology transfer.

Status

In FY 2005, EPA will

- Continue asthma outreach to health care/managed care organizations, including work with America's Health Insurance Plans' representing 200 million Americans;
- Conduct national awareness campaigns, including a third wave of EPA's Public Service Announcement (PSA) campaign and Asthma Awareness Month/World Asthma Day activities;
- Increase school based, child care and in-home asthma programs;
- Sponsor the 6th annual Tools for Schools Symposium and National Tools for Schools Awards Program;
- Continue the "Schools" mentoring program;
- Promote the new IAQ Design Tools for Schools Guidance;
- Continue work with national school organizations to expand implementation of Tools for Schools;
- Promote action through awareness and educational activities that encourage environmental management of asthma triggers including ETS; and,
- Improve understanding of effective interventions and improve tools for measuring results.

RADON

This program includes voluntary national, regional, state, and tribal programs and activities that address radon primarily in homes. EPA implements its radon program through a national program and through the State Indoor Radon Grants (SIRG) program. Through the Radon program, EPA:

- Provides analytic support to develop, implement, and enhance programs to assess and mitigate radon risks.
- Promotes adoption of local real estate disclosure laws and policies and works with the real estate community to include radon testing and disclosure in residential real estate transactions.
- Encourages voluntary radon-resistant construction and national, state and local radon-resistant code adoption to effect the construction of new homes built with radon-resistant features.
- Encourages the public to test their homes for radon and, if needed, fix their homes to safer levels.

Status

In FY 2005, EPA will significantly increase national action on radon risk reduction. EPA will support initiatives targeted to double mitigation and new construction rates by 2012, increase the number of states and localities with active and comprehensive radon programs, accelerate action in the housing market to reduce radon as a normal part of doing business, and expand scientific knowledge and technologies at the domestic and international level to support and drive more aggressive action on radon.

Indoor Air Programs - Priorities for Regions

- Continue to serve as the local, community-based point of contact to disseminate information and foster implementation of the indoor air programs.
- Provide grants oversight for the SIRG program. See Appendix A - SIRG Program Guidance and Handbook.
- Work with state and local partners and coalitions to reduce risks from indoor pollutants and asthma triggers.
- Oversee grants to reduce risks from indoor pollutants and asthma triggers, particularly in homes, schools and day care centers.
- Work with state and local partners and tribes to ensure that reducing exposure to indoor pollutants and asthma trigger is included in policies of state and local Asthma Plans.

Objective 1.3 - Stratospheric Ozone

Objective 1.3: Protect the Ozone Layer. By 2010, through worldwide action, ozone concentrations in the stratosphere will have stopped declining and slowly begun the process of recovery, and the risk to human health from overexposure to ultraviolet radiation, particularly among susceptible subpopulations, such as children, will be reduced.

Strategic Targets

- By 2010, atmospheric concentrations of the ozone-depleting substances CFC-11 and CFC-12 will have peaked at no more than 300 and 570 parts per trillion respectively, while production of these chemicals will be allowed only for very limited essential uses.
- By 2010, all methyl bromide production and import, except for exemptions permitted by the Montreal Protocol, and 45 percent of all HCFC production and import, will be phased out, further accelerating the recovery of the stratospheric ozone layer.

As a signatory to the *Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer* (Montreal Protocol), the U.S. is obligated to regulate and enforce its terms domestically. In accordance with this international treaty and related Clean Air Act requirements, EPA will continue to implement the domestic rulemaking agenda for the reduction and control of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) , such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), and enforce rules controlling their production, import, and emission. This implementation includes combining market-based regulatory approaches with sector-specific technology guidelines and facilitating the development and commercialization of alternatives to methyl bromide and hydrochloro-fluorocarbons (HCFCs). We will strengthen outreach efforts to ensure efficient and effective compliance, and continue to identify and promote safer alternatives to curtail ozone depletion. To help reduce international emissions, we will assist with the transfer of technology to developing countries and work with them to accelerate the phase-out of ozone-depleting compounds.

Because the ozone layer is not expected to recover until the middle of this century at the earliest, the public will continue to be exposed to higher levels of ultra-violet (UV) radiation than existed prior to the use and emission of ODS. Recognizing this fact and the public's current sun-exposure practices, EPA will continue education and outreach efforts to encourage behavioral changes as the primary means of reducing UV-related health risks.

DOMESTIC PROGRAMS

This program includes activities for regulatory programs to restore the ozone layer and voluntary programs to reduce public health risk. For the period 2006-2008, EPA's domestic strategy for stratospheric ozone protection will focus on:

- Undertaking measures to ensure successful transition of industries to non-ozone depleting alternatives to HCFCs, which are subject to a production phaseout under the Clean Air Act.
- Limiting production of class I substances such as CFC-11, CFC-12, and methyl bromide to uses identified as critical or essential under the Montreal Protocol.

Status: As of January 2005, the U.S. has succeeded in phasing out new production and importation of most class I substances, with the exception of certain applications for which the search for acceptable, non-ozone depleting alternatives continues. For class II substances (HCFCs), EPA has phased out production of HCFC-141b.

FY 2006-2008 Milestones and Priorities

- EPA administers the critical use exemption for production of methyl bromide as allowed under the Montreal Protocol.
- EPA allocates production allowances for all remaining classes of HCFCs.
- EPA proposes a rule to determine which equipment HCFC-142b and HCFC-22 may be exempted from the ban on production of those chemicals that will take effect in 2010.
- Regions carry out enforcement actions related to programs under Title VI of the CAA, including servicing of motor vehicle air conditioners, recycling of ozone-depleting substances, and emissions of phased-out substances. For additional information see the National Program Guidance issued by the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

MULTILATERAL FUND

This program includes the Multilateral Fund, which promotes international compliance with the Montreal Protocol by financing the incremental cost of converting existing industries in developing countries to cost-effective, ozone-friendly technology. Our strategy is to continue to support the Ozone Secretariat's Multilateral Fund, which provides resources to developing nations to facilitate their transition to non-ozone-depleting substances. For the period 2006-2008, we will focus on:

- Maximizing developing country reductions in ozone-depleting substances by moving aggressively from a project-by-project approach to a national phase-out strategy approach.
- Accelerating the shift to CFC alternatives by accelerating the closure of CFC manufacturers in developing countries.
- Increasing support to developing country institutions to enable effective implementation of policy measures.

Status

To date, the Fund has supported over 4,480 activities in 134 countries that, when fully implemented, will prevent annual emissions of more than 174,000 metric tons of ODSs. In addition, the Fund has reached long-term agreements to dismantle over 2/3 of developing country CFC production capacity and virtually all of developing country halon production capacity. Final closure of related facilities depends on continued funding. EPA's FY 2003 contribution to the Multilateral Fund helped the Fund support cost-effective projects designed to build capacity and eliminate ODS production and consumption in over 60 developing countries.

FY 2006-2008 Milestones and Priorities

- By 2006, cease consideration of individual investment projects in favor of national or sectoral phase-out strategies.

- By 2006, increase support to developing country institutions by 50% in at least 25% of all developing countries in return for performance-based agreements that would enable active implementation of new policy measures.

- Note: Achievement of above milestones is contingent upon full payment to the Fund of agreed contributions by all Parties to the Montreal Protocol, including the United States. For the United States, full payment must be made by both EPA and the Department of State.

Objective 1.4 - Radiation Protection

Objective 1.4: Radiation. Through 2008, working with partners, minimize unnecessary releases of radiation and be prepared to minimize impacts to human health and the environment should unwanted releases occur.

Sub-objective 1.4.1: Enhance Radiation Protection. Through 2008, protect public health and the environment from unwanted releases of EPA-regulated radioactive waste and minimize impacts to public health from radiation exposure. By 2008, increase the total number of drums of radioactive waste certified by EPA as properly disposed to 140,171 (420.5 million milli curies) from 47,171 (141.5 million milli curies) in 2003.*

> * In memo dated 11/4/2003, ORIA documented the need to update the strategic target for the WIPP based on a revised analysis of DOE shipments through September 2003. The updated strategic target should read as follows: "By 2008, increase the total number of drums of radioactive waste certified by EPA as properly disposed to 283,787 (851.4 million millicuries) from 72,787 (218.4 million millicuries) in 2003. (The estimated total drums to be deposited at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant [WIPP] is 860,000 [2.6 billion millicuries] over the next 35 years.)"

Sub-objective 1.4.2: Maintain Emergency Response Readiness. By 2008, ensure Agency readiness to inform the public about and protect them from airborne releases of radiation. By 2008, 80 percent of EPA's 300-person Radiation Emergency Response Team will meet scenario-based response criteria, up from 50 percent in 2005. By 2008, EPA's National Radiation Monitoring System will cover 70 percent of the U.S. population. (2005 baseline: 37 percent of the U.S. population)

EPA helps prevent public exposure to harmful levels of radiation in the environment, by working with other federal, state, tribal, and local agencies to assess exposure risks, managing radioactive releases and exposures, ensuring proper disposal of radioactive materials, and providing the public with information about radiation and its hazards. Should an event occur, EPA maintains a high level of preparedness to respond to radiological emergencies. These responsibilities form the core of our strategy to protect the public and the environment from unnecessary exposure to radiation. Our strategies for radiation include three program areas:

- Radiation Protection
- Radiation Response Preparedness
- Homeland Security Preparedness, Response, and Recovery

RADIATION PROTECTION

This program includes activities for radiation clean up, federal guidance, risk modeling, Clean Materials, Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP), Yucca Mountain work, radiation air toxics, naturally-occurring radioactive material, radiation waste management, and radioactive and mixed-waste operations and measurements.

Strategy

Using a collaborative strategy, EPA works with the public, industry, states, tribes and other governmental agencies to inform and educate people about radiation risks and promote actions that reduce human exposure. EPA also provides radiation guidance and develops regulations as appropriate. Key programmatic activities include:

- preventing future losses of radioactive materials, including sealed sources, domestically and internationally
- maintaining certification and oversight responsibilities for DOE waste disposal activities at the WIPP.
- promoting the reduction and management of radiation risks in a consistent and safe manner at Superfund, DOE, DOD, state, local, and other federal sites.
- assessing exposure risks and providing information about radiation and its hazards
- maintaining appropriate methods to manage radioactive releases and exposures including evaluating remediation technologies for radioactively contaminated sites
- evaluating the human health and environmental risks from radiation exposure
- providing national-level guidance on the risks posed by radioactive materials in the environment.

FY 2006-2008 Milestones and Priorities

- An estimated 45,000 additional drums of radioactive waste certified by EPA as properly disposed will be deposited at the WIPP each year in FY 2006, 2007, and 2008.
- Regions continue to serve as the local, community-based point of contact to disseminate information on EPA's radiation protection program.
- Regions work with states on mining legacy waste disposal issues.

RADIATION RESPONSE PREPAREDNESS

This program includes federal preparedness activities including radiation emergency response team and equipment, training and outreach, radiological emergency response guidance, and the national environmental radiation monitoring system.

Strategy

Using a collaborative strategy where appropriate, EPA works with tribes and other federal and state and local agencies to ensure that the appropriate parties are fully informed and prepared to respond should an incident involving radiation occur. EPA's key activities that support our radiation response preparedness include:

- preparing for and responding to incidents involving radioactive materials through regular exercises and experience
- issuing Protective Action Guides
- coordinating with other organizations to ensure thorough response and preparedness planning
- ensuring the safety of the U.S. and international metal supply
- providing radioanalytical laboratory capabilities

FY 2006-2008 Milestones and Priorities

- An estimated 60%, 70%, and 80% of Radiation Emergency Response Team (RERT) team members will meet scenario-based response criteria in FY 2006, 2007, and 2008 respectively.

- Regions continue to serve as the local, community-based point of contact to disseminate information on EPA's radiation response and preparedness program, activities, and capabilities. As appropriate, Regions should:
  - provide on-site technical support to state radiation, solid waste, environmental, and health programs that regulate radiation remediation
  - participate in Protective Action Guideline workshops
  - participate in radiological response exercises

HOMELAND SECURITY PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

This program includes developing plans, procedures, and standards to respond to major hazardous substance and oil releases caused by weapons of mass destruction or nationally-significant terrorist incidents. Ensure readiness of EPA preparedness and response personnel through planning, training, and exercises. Coordinate Homeland Security activities with the Department of Homeland Security and other federal agencies to ensure consistency with the National Response Plan.

Strategy

EPA's strategy for developing, enhancing, and implementing the national monitoring system as part of homeland security preparedness, response, and recovery efforts includes the following components:

- Near-site emergency monitoring
- Fixed air monitoring
- Deployable monitoring

These three components will provide EPA with data for nuclear emergency response assessments, data on ambient levels of radiation in the environment, and data for public officials and the general public.

Status

EPA continues to improve radioactive waste management through guidance and technical tools and to provide Regional Offices with radiation analytical and technical support. EPA is also continuing its commitment to Emergency Response/Homeland Security.

EPA is currently recertifying the Waste Isolation Pilot Project, continuing to integrate radiation data into the Agency's information systems and making radiation information more accessible to the public, enhancing the National Radiation Monitoring System to better respond to radiation emergencies and be better prepared for potential terrorist threats, and continuing programs to provide guidance and tools to other federal agencies, as well as state, local, and tribal governments and our stakeholders and partners. We are also continuing efforts to create and enhance voluntary programs to better protect the nation's ports of entry, find alternatives to radiation sources in industry, and improve disposal options for radioactive sources in commerce.

FY 2006-2007 Milestones and Priorities

- In FY 2006 through 2008, EPA expects to purchase additional state-of-the-art monitoring units, bringing the total to120. By 2008, these units will be operational and will cover approximately 60% of the U.S. population. Through a series of upgrades and enhancements, EPA will have in place a real-time system covering approximately 70% of the U.S. population by 2009.
- Regions will continue to serve as the local, community-based point of contact to disseminate information on EPA's national monitoring system.

Objective 1.5 - Climate Change

Objective 1.5: Reduce Greenhouse Gas Intensity. Through EPA's voluntary climate protection programs, contribute 45 million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCE) annually to the President's 18 percent greenhouse gas intensity improvement goal by 2012. (An additional 75 MMTCE to result from the sustained growth in the climate programs are reflected in the Administration's business-as-usual projection for greenhouse gas intensity improvement.)

Strategic Targets

- Through EPA's ENERGY STAR® program, prevent 27 MMTCE in the buildings sector in 2012, in addition to the 20 MMTCE prevented annually in 2002.
- Through EPA's industrial sector programs, prevent 80 MMTCE in 2012, in addition to the 43 MMTCE prevented annually in 2002.
- Through EPA's transportation programs, prevent 13 MMTCE in 2012, in addition to the 2 MMTCE being prevented annually as of 2002.

In 2002, President Bush announced a U.S. climate policy to reduce the greenhouse gas (GHG) intensity of the U.S. economy by 18% over the next decade. EPA's strategy for helping to improve GHG intensity is to enhance its partnerships with businesses and other sectors through programs that deliver multiple benefits in addition to reducing GHG intensity – from cleaner air to lower energy bills. At the core of these efforts are voluntary government-industry partnership programs designed to capitalize on the opportunities that consumers, businesses, and organizations have for making sound investments in efficient equipment, policies and practices, and transportation choices.

CLIMATE PROTECTION PROGRAM

This program includes voluntary domestic and international programs that address GHG and climate change issues. Efforts are aimed at reducing emissions of GHGs and mitigating the effects of global climate change on the environment and human health while growing the economy. EPA's strategy for 2006-2008 includes:

- Continue the successful Energy Star partnerships in the residential and commercial buildings sector by adding new products to the Energy Star family, raising awareness of the Energy Star label, and continuing to promote superior energy management to organizations of all sizes.

- Continue to build on the success of the voluntary programs in the industrial sector by enhancing the rate of energy and resource efficiency improvements through the Energy Star and WasteWise programs; cost-effectively keeping emissions of methane at 1990 levels or below through 2010; cost-effectively limiting emissions of the more potent greenhouse gases (HFCs, PFCs, SF6); and facilitating the use of clean energy technologies and purchases of renewable energy.

- Continue implementing voluntary partnerships in the transportation sector with businesses, industry, manufacturers, and state and local governments as a way to achieve measurable environmental results, including reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, in a

cost-effective way without the need for regulation. Partners in these voluntary programs work together to improve environmental performance and in return receive cost savings and public recognition.

- Continue to develop and demonstrate innovative fuel-efficient and clean vehicle and engine technologies. Work with partners in industry to transfer EPA's engineering expertise and advanced technologies to commercial application.

Status: As of 2004, EPA's climate programs had reduced GHG emissions by 82 MMTCE. By 2012, EPA expects these programs to help avoid an additional 120 MMTCE of GHGs beyond 2002 levels.

Milestones for FY 2006-2008

2006	Reduce GHG emissions from projected levels by approximately 102 MMTCE per year through EPA partnerships with businesses, schools, state and local governments, and other organizations.
2007	Reduce GHG emissions from projected levels by approximately 115 MMTCE per year through EPA partnerships with businesses, schools, state and local governments, and other organizations.
2007	Demonstrate advanced vehicle and engine technologies such as hydraulic hybrids, clean diesel combustion, or variable displacement engines. By 2007, these technology innovations will demonstrate 70-100% fuel economy improvement in light-duty vehicle applications or 40-60% fuel economy improvement in heavy-duty applications.
2008	Reduce GHG emissions from projected levels by approximately 129 MMTCE per year through EPA partnerships with businesses, schools, state and local governments, and other organizations. Demonstrate technology such as mild hydraulic hybrid retrofits, full hydraulic hybrids, clean diesel combustion, homogeneous charge compression ignition engines, or variable displacement engines. By 2007, these technology demonstrations will demonstrate 70-100% fuel economy improvement in light-duty vehicle applications or 40-60% fuel economy improvement in heavy-duty applications.

FY 2006-2008 Priorities for Regions, States, Tribes: Lead by example in the area of energy efficiency and clean energy and promote making the cleaner energy choice to stakeholders. This includes:

- making commitments to procure Energy Star qualifying products and encouraging other organizations to do the same.

- ensuring tribal governments and communities are included as partners in GHG activities, and ensure they participate in and benefit from ongoing coordinated efforts and outreach programs

- ensuring that the power management feature of Energy Star qualifying computer monitors is enabled and encouraging other organizations to do the same.

- rating the energy performance of buildings, schools, hospitals, etc, using EPA's national energy performance rating system, applying for the Energy Star label for the qualifying superior buildings, and determining improvement plans for those that do not currently qualify; and encouraging other organizations to do the same;

- making or encouraging energy efficiency improvements and clean energy choices by promoting a range of innovative financial and policy mechanisms, including:
  - purchasing green power
  - integrating energy efficiency and clean energy into air quality plans (i.e., SIPs), and state supplemental environmental projects (SEPs)

C creating pilot programs to use the commercially-available advanced technology in fleets (such as state/municipal vehicles, school buses, or refuse vehicles) to produce cost-effective emissions and fuel consumption reductions.

C supporting Best Workplaces for Commuters (BWC) and SmartWay Transport through:
  - outreach to local and regional government, nonprofit agencies, and businesses
  - presentations for local and regional business organization meetings
  - promotion of BWC and SmartWay Transport at local and regional trade shows
  - assisting with Regional marketing campaigns.

Appendix A

Additional Information and Guidance for Outdoor and Indoor Air Quality Programs Funded with FY 2006 STAG Assistance

Appendix A includes additional information and guidance on selected activities supported with the State and Tribal Air Grant (STAG) appropriation. These activities are part of the larger State and Local Air Quality Management program under the Healthier Outdoor Air objective and the Radon program under the Healthier Indoor Air objective. Appendix A is divided into five sections: fundamental elements of good grants management, areas of emphasis and change in ambient monitoring programs, information on other significant air program activities, a preliminary FY 2006 air grant allocation, and information on the FY 2006 state indoor radon grant program and preliminary allocation.

Section I. EFFECTIVE GRANTS MANAGEMENT

EPA places a high priority on effective grants management. The Agency and OAR have issued directives, policies, and guidance to help improve grants management and ensure that grants produce programmatic and environmental results, as appropriate.

Using Proper Authorities for Award. OAR's "Guidance for Funding Air and Radiation Activities Using the STAG Appropriation (11/12/99)," helps identify the appropriate statutory authority to use in awarding STAG grants. EPA funds state, tribal, and local continuing air programs using the authority of section 105 of the Clean Air Act and funds the Ozone Transport Commission (OTC) using section 106 of the Act. The Agency uses the authority of section 103 to fund most other clean air activities, including the national fine particulate (PM2.5) monitoring network, the air toxics monitoring pilots, tribal capacity building, and regional planning organizations (comprised of state, local and tribal representatives). EPA awards radon assistance grants under sections 10(a) and 306 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

Promoting Competition. EPA's policy is to promote competition in the award of grants and cooperative agreements, and to ensure that the competitive process is fair and open, with no applicant receiving an unfair advantage. EPA Order 5700.5, effective September 30, 2002, includes the requirements for implementing this policy. The order may be found at: http://www.epa.gov/ogd/grants/competition.htm. TSCA 10(a) - Research, Development, Collection, Dissemination, and Utilization of Data, is the authority used to award radon demonstration grants to Tribes. This authority is not exempt from competition. In drafting the order, EPA recognized that it is not practical to compete certain grants and cooperative agreements. The competition order exempts grants for continuing environmental programs, such as those funded under section 105. The order also exempts: CAA section 103 grants for fine particulate monitoring, air toxics monitoring pilots, regional haze planning, federally-recognized tribes and inter-tribal consortia under OAR's tribal grant program, and TSCA section 306 grants for state indoor radon programs. The order does not preclude EPA from allocating grant funds for a portion of these programs through competition, if the Agency determines it is in the best interest of the public.

Achieving Programmatic and Environmental Results. OAR's national guidance outlines selected programmatic and environmental results expected from state, tribal, and local programs funded by Federal grants. Performance objectives and measures related to the grant-funded activities discussed specifically in this guidance are included within the respective sections of the narrative and Appendix B on commitments and performance measures. Regional Offices should use the national technical guidance in the negotiation of project, categorical and performance partnership grant agreements with grantees. Approved agreements should meet the requirements of 40 CFR 30, 31 and 40 CFR 35, as appropriate. Pursuant to 40 CFR 35.107, both section 105 and Performance Partnership agreements should include milestones, deliverables, and expected outcomes or accomplishments. These requirements are consistent with EPA's Order 5700.7 effective January 1, 2005, which requires EPA project officers to assure that each grant: (a) can be linked to the Agency's strategic architecture, (b) articulates measurable outputs and outcomes, and (c) reports the programmatic and, where possible, environmental results achieved. The Order and accompanying guidance are currently available at http://www.epa.gov/ogd/grants/award/5700.7.pdf.

Ensuring Effective Oversight of Assistance Agreements. EPA issued Order 5700.6, effective January 8, 2003, to streamline post-award management of grants and cooperative agreements and to help ensure effective oversight of recipient performance and management. The order encompasses both the administrative and programmatic aspects of the Agency's financial assistance programs. It requires each EPA office providing assistance to develop and carry out a post-award monitoring plan, and conduct basic monitoring for every award. From the programmatic standpoint, this monitoring should ensure satisfaction of five core areas: (1) compliance with all programmatic terms and conditions, (2) correlation of the recipient's workplan/application and actual progress under the award, (3) availability of funds to complete the project, (4) proper management of and accounting for equipment purchased under the award, and (5) compliance with all statutory and regulatory requirements of the program. Offices must conduct advanced monitoring on a portion of grant awards each year and carry out more extensive contact with, and review of, recipient performance. Both levels of oversight must be documented in the official grant file. Regional Offices may find more information on the order at http://epawww.epa.gov/oinijhhk/order/5700.6.pdf.

Section II. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON AMBIENT MONITORING

Over the last few years the EPA has been working with its state, local and tribal monitoring partners on a strategy for restructuring the ambient air monitoring networks. A major purpose of the strategy is to optimize the networks to be more responsive to current and future needs (e.g., assess air quality trends, better characterize the multi-pollutant nature of air pollution, provide for more timely information through continuous monitoring , etc.). This work, identified as the National Ambient Air Monitoring Strategy, covers ambient air monitoring at all National Air Monitoring Stations (NAMS), State and local Air Monitoring Stations (SLAMS), and Photochemical Assessment Measurement Stations (PAMS). The April 2004 Final Draft of the National Monitoring Strategy also discusses the Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNet). These networks help measure criteria pollutants, secondary particulates, ozone precursors, and air toxics. As part of the monitoring strategy, assessments of these networks are being conducted at the regional and state levels to identify and prioritize high value monitoring, as well as identify unnecessary monitoring for divestment. As a result of the assessments already completed, many agencies have initiated changes to their networks that can enable a redirection of resources to new higher priority monitoring. This guidance, which provides additional direction on the use of such particulate matter (PM), PAMS, and air toxics monitoring resources, reflects the collaborative efforts of all the stakeholders to date in the refinement of the National Ambient Air Monitoring Strategy.

As part of the implementation of the National Monitoring Strategy, the FY 2006 allocations of funds among monitoring networks and EPA regional offices reflect the following changes compared to FY 2005:

- Within the PM monitoring program, $3.5 million in FY 2006 STAG funds will be shifted from operation, maintenance, and equipment replacements and upgrades for state/local PM2.5 networks to upgrading the capabilities of about 25 percent of existing CASTNet sites (about 20 of 80 sites) to meet NCore Level 2 specifications.

- There will also be shifts in PM2.5 monitoring funds among Regions to reflect further transition to continuous PM2.5 instruments, addition of precursor gas monitoring capability at NCore Level 2 sites, and discontinuation of some PM2.5 speciation sites.

- Funding for the nationally administered, independent quality assurance program for PM2.5 monitoring is reduced slightly to reflect reductions in the number of state/local-operated PM2.5 FRM sites, offset somewhat by the need to begin QA activities for PM2.5 precursor gases being monitored at NCore Level 2 sites.

- A small amount of PAMS funding is shifted from EPA Region 4 to EPA Region 6 to support the establishment of a PAMS network in Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX, a new serious ozone nonattainment area.

In FY2007 and FY2008, we anticipate the following changes compared to FY2006:

- The $3.5 million described above will be shifted back into operation, maintenance, and equipment replacements and upgrades for state/local PM2.5 networks.

- There will also be further shifts in PM2.5 monitoring funds among Regions to reflect further transition to continuous PM2.5 instruments, addition of precursor gas monitoring capability at NCore Level 2 sites, and discontinuation of additional PM2.5 speciation sites.

- Funding for PAMS operation and maintenance will be reduced by $1 million in FY2007 and by $2 million in FY2008, with those funds shifted to operation, maintenance, equipment replacements and upgrades, independent quality assuance audits, and national/regional-scale ambient data analysis for state/local networks that monitor the non-PM2.5 NAAQS pollutants, i.e., CO, ozone, SO2, NO2, lead, and PM10. During the development of the FY2007 guidance, EPA will collaborate with state/local monitoring partners to plan the use of these shifted funds. EPA expects that all or a portion of these funds will be used in the following two activities, all or part of which may be nationally administered:

  - Independent audits of monitoring sites including through-the-probe and mail-able audits as appropriate for the monitoring situation.

  - Data analysis at the national or regional scale, addressing definition and achievement of monitoring network objectives that are broader than the interest of any individual state or local agency. For example, data analysis focusing on developing recommendations to make the PAMS network more relevant to control program planning and accountability.

  Activities in these two areas related to the PM2.5 and air toxics monitoring programs are presently recognized to be essential parts of those monitoring programs and are performed using a portion of the available STAG funds. EPA believes it is appropriate to transition to a similar arrangement with respect to the monitoring programs for non-PM2.5 NAAQS pollutants.

FINE PARTICULATE MONITORING

PM2.5 MONITORING NETWORK

As part of the early work on the National Ambient Air Monitoring Strategy (NAAMS), a series of monitoring assessments were performed in 2000 to facilitate decision making on which PM2.5 monitoring sites should be retained and where new investments should be made. The assessments identified several potential areas for divestment and reinvestment. Areas of interest to enhance PM monitoring included reinvesting monitoring resources for precursor level monitoring of CO, SO2, and NO2/NOy monitoring to better characterize gases that lead to particle formation; and for a larger network of PM2.5 continuous monitors.

As a follow-up to the national assessment, each of the 10 EPA Regional Offices were tasked with performing a regional assessment to evaluate their networks. A workshop was held in September 2003 where regional assessments were presented. The results of these assessments, in most cases, provided specific recommendations on each regional network's changes over the coming years including directing resources to the highest monitoring priorities.

In April of 2004 EPA posted its Final Draft of the NAAMS on EPA's website at http://www.epa.gov/ttn/amtic/monstratdoc.html, which included an implementation plan on the NCore network. That implementation plan, which has been peer reviewed by the Ambient Air Monitoring and Methods Subcommittee of the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC), provides a conceptual plan for how EPA and its government partners can appropriately divest of lower value monitoring while investing in higher priority monitoring consistent with the direction of the NAAMS. That implementation plan and the regional assessments form the basis for this FY 2006 ambient monitoring grant guidance.

Overall Direction:

FY 2006 is the second year of a multi-year transition of the ambient air monitoring conducted by state, local, and tribal air monitoring agencies from a NAMS/SLAMS framework to the NCore framework as part of the National Monitoring Strategy. For PM2.5 this means continued operation of high value federal reference method (FRM) and speciation sites; additional investments in PM2.5 continuous monitoring and associated data management systems for timely reporting of high quality data; and continued investments in precursor gas analyzers, data analyses and quality assurance activities that will support better understanding of particle formation.

The transition to NCore represents a restructuring of the existing networks with continued operation of high value sites, plus investments and divestments. To provide a more clear understanding of the expected outcomes of the ambient air monitoring objectives, the following goals for the fine particulate monitoring network have been developed:

- Appropriate spatial characterization of PM2.5 NAAQS;
- Public Reporting of PM2.5 in the AQI;
- Characterization of PM2.5 chemical speciation data for long term trends, development and accountability of emission control programs, and tracking of regional haze;

- Implementation of NCore CO, SO2, NO2/NOy trace-level monitoring to support characterization of PM precursors;
- Assessment of PM2.5 data quality;
- Procurement and testing of PM2.5 filters.

For FY 2006, $3.5 million of the $42.5 million for the fine particulate monitoring network is being redirected to support a one-time upgrade of the CASTNet program. These funds will be used to add NCore Level 2 monitoring capabilities to about 20 of the 80 CASTNet sites. To accommodate the re-targeting of $3.5 million to the FY 2006 PM2.5 monitoring budget available to state/local agencies, the allocations to EPA Regional Offices shown in this Appendix will need to be adjusted based on (a) the availability of funds already allocated in previous fiscal years but which have not been able to be utilized, (b) the ability to use available FY 2006 funds for FY 2006 work before FY 2007 funds become available, and (c) the location of the approximately 20 upgraded CASTNet sites and the impact that the availability of NCore Level 2-type data from these sites will have on monitoring needs in those and nearby states. OAR will work with Regional Offices over the next six months to refine the overall allotments for states' PM2.5 monitoring funds taking into account these three factors, and will finalize the allocation of the $3.5 million reduction by July 1, 2005. Funds currently reserved for additional capital infrastructure, national contract speciation or IMPROVE laboratory analyses, nationally procured filters, performance evaluation audits and other QA activities, and national/regional-scale data analyses have not been reduced. While the total PM monitoring budget will be reduced slightly, EPA believes that state, local and tribal air monitoring agencies should continue to examine and incorporate appropriate investments and divestments according the plans identified in the National Monitoring Strategy's implementation plan and the various national, regional, state, and local assessments.

Divestments:

Implementation of the National Monitoring Strategy is expected to result in a decrease in the number of required filter-based FRM monitoring sites. In many cases these sites are either redundant urban sites that are considered low value, or other sites where the measured PM level is substantially below the NAAQS and a PM2.5 continuous monitor is operational and similarly located. As a result, there is an expected reduction in the cost of operating the FY 2006 FRM network compared to previous years. This will result in a reduced allocation for operations and maintenance, filters, and quality assurance for FRM monitoring sites.

Another area targeted for select divestment in the PM2.5 monitoring network is supplemental speciation sites operated by state and local agencies. Savings from discontinued sites will be realized in both their operation and maintenance costs as well as associated contract laboratory and shipping costs. The National Monitoring Strategy envisions a 50% reduction in supplemental speciation sites at full implementation. (In the grant periods funded from the FY 2006 allocations, the number of such sites should be reduced by approximately 40 sites, or 23%. Additional reductions should take place in the periods funded in each of the following two or three fiscal years.) This will leave sufficient sites operating to achieve the goals of the network. The primary objective of these sites was to provide chemical species data for those areas that may need to develop control strategies, if the area were determined to be in nonattainment for the PM2.5 NAAQS. The states and EPA have now determined which areas are nonattainment for

the PM2.5 NAAQS using FRM/FEM data from the years 2001-2003 and, in some cases, 2002-2004. Sites in areas that have been designated as attainment may now be reduced. Control programs for areas designated nonattainment can be developed based on data collected through 2005. Chemical speciation data from the Speciation Trends Network, IMPROVE, and the remaining supplemental speciation sites will continue to be utilized to track progress over time as the national and local control programs are implemented. There are some areas that are expected to be in residual nonattainment for PM2.5 even after the national control strategies are implemented and/or that may have attainment deadlines beyond 2009. In these cases the Regional Office and the State, and where appropriate, local agencies, should work out an appropriate network design for the chemical speciation component of their PM2.5 monitoring network with the available allocation, as part of their annual network review.[1]

Investments:

The size of the PM2.5 continuous monitoring network is expected to continue to grow as NCore is implemented, as some of the FRM sites are replaced by *approved* PM2.5 continuous monitors and as EPA and state/local agencies increase support for real time data reporting and forecasting of the Air Quality Index across the country. Therefore, an increase in the number of continuous PM2.5 measurements is expected to be realized, with a commensurate increase in the operations budget for that category.

Gas monitoring with high sensitivity for CO, SO2, and NO2/NOy will continue to be deployed to support characterization of PM precursors in FY 2006. During the grant periods funded by the FY 2005 allocation, and with the use of previous years carryover funds, resources were provided for capital acquisition and operation and maintenance of pilot sites for up to 22 agencies. In FY 2006 additional sites will be funded to transfer these technologies to a wider audience of state and local agencies. The 22 pilot sites and about 13 additional sites added using FY 2006 funds will serve as the first phase of the NCore level 2 sites implementation. Agencies with operational NCore level 2 sites may receive Section 103 funds for operation of the new precursor gas monitors for the time being. Once the NCore level 2 sites are formalized into the network and NAMS/SLAMS sites can be moved or discontinued as part of NCore, the resources to operate the precursor gas monitors are expected to come from the STAG 105 funds that had previously funded the NAMS/SLAMS sites. New Level 2 sites added in FY 2006 will be candidates for both capital acquisition and operation and maintenance funding as part of the Section 103 PM monitoring funds.

For FY 2006, grant funds allocated to states should also be directed towards improvements in data management systems to support timely reporting of high quality data from PM continuous mass monitors, PM continuous speciation monitors, and precursor gas monitors. OAQPS will work with each Regional Office within its allocation to help determine which state and local

[1]To facilitate planning of which supplemental speciation sites should be targeted for protection, divestment, and in a few cases investment, EPA-OAQPS has developed a series of recommendations for the speciation network. EPA-OAQPS has already started the process of working with the EPA Regional offices on these recommendations for consideration in the 2006 network. The network recommendations by EPA OAQPS are intended to facilitate discussion on what a final stable network of PM2.5 speciation sites may be and by themselves should not be a cause for any one site being shut down.

agencies are in need of these additional targeted resources to process, validate, and report their data in support of the PM monitoring program.

As in FY 2005, EPA will continue to work with state and local agencies to identify priorities for national- and regional-level analyses of the PM monitoring program data. The goal of these analyses will be to assess the adequacy of the network in meeting its objective of supporting the air program, and to recommend changes to optimize that support. These data analyses will be accomplished by utilizing a portion of the Section 103 PM monitoring funding for contractor support services. Data analysis specific to the design of local control programs and to tracking their implementation and effects is not included in this effort, and instead should be conducted with funds allocated for SIP development and implementation.

In past years, about $2 million of the Section 103 funds for PM monitoring have been devoted to quality assurance activities provided by HQ as associated program support. This has included both QA oversight of laboratories and temporary placement of co-located monitors for comparison to state/local monitors (referred to as performance evaluation program audits). These activities will continue in FY 2006 and will begin to also address the precursor gas monitors located at NCore Level 2 sites.[2]

Table A-1 provides an historical comparison of FY 2004, FY 2005, and proposed FY 2006 for the various costs associated with the PM2.5 monitoring network. Table A-2 gives the FY 2006 allocations by Region and category of activity. The FY 2006 allocations shown here do not reflect the reduction of $3.5 million, which will be allocated among the Regional Office by July 1, 2005, as discussed above.

For more information on PM2.5 monitoring, contact Tim Hanley at 919-541-4417 or via email at hanley.tim@epa.gov.

[2]For maximum efficiency, these independent QA audits of PM2.5 monitoring sites will be coordinated with Thru-The-Probe (TTP) field audit activities and other QA activities for NAAQS gases and lead monitoring sites. Contractor support staff in Regions with TTP capabilities will be able to make better use of their time in the field by conducting both PEP and TTP audits during the same visits. When appropriate, this may also cover flow rate audit of PM2.5 speciation and IMPROVE sites. This will make better use of the limited resources provided for contractor assisted QA in the PM monitoring program. It is also consistent with the QA strategy as provided for in the National Monitoring Strategy. Note that PM2.5 monitoring resources will not be used for QA activities for other NAAQS pollutants at conventional monitoring sites, and similarly Section 105 funds designated for the other NAAQS pollutants will not support QA activities addressing PM2.5 monitoring.

Table A-1. Historical Comparison of PM2.5 Costs

	FY2004		FY2005		FY2006*	
	State/local	OAQPS	State/local	OAQPS	State/local	OAQPS
Operation & Maintenance (O&M) for Federal Reference Method (FRM) sites	$21,237,492		$18,337,500		$18,060,500	
Filter costs		$496,487		$452,044		$299,046
IMPROVE in Class I areas		$2,213,420		$3,797,789		$2,619,790
IMPROVE State Protocol sites		$891,000		$957,000		$1,155,000
QA/Performance evaluation program		$1,912,000		$1,912,000		$1,834,000
O&M for chemical speciation sites	$4,851,500		$4,487,000		$4,306,000	
Laboratory analysis	$413,670	$6,705,051	$413,670	$6,207,177	$288,636	$6,978,568
O&M for continuous mass sites	$3,779,380		$3,845,620		$4,394,920	
Data Management Systems to Support Real Time Reporting of Data			$640,200		$212,000	
PM precursers - trace Gas capital acquisition and O/M			$1,250,000		$2,098,500	
National/Regional ScaleData Analyses				$200,000		$253,544
Subtotal	$30,282,042	$12,217,958	$28,973,990	$13,526,010	$29,360,556	$13,139,444
Total (Region +HQ)	$42,500,000		$42,500,000		$42,500,000	
FY 2006 Funds					$39,000,000	
Unexpended PM2.5 Funds					$3,500,000*	
Percent of Totals	71%	29%	68%	32%	69%	31%

* The FY 2006 allocations shown here do not reflect the reduction of $3.5 million, which will be allocated among the Regional Offices by July 1, 2005, as discussed above.

Table A-2. Preliminary FY 2006 PM2.5 Funds by Category and by Region*

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	TOTAL
Regional Allocations											
O/M for FRM Samplers	$1,017,800	$1,089,600	$2,137,300	$4,026,500	$3,158,600	$1,927,900	$951,000	$1,342,800	$1,830,700	$578,300	$18,060,500
O/M for Continuous Samplers	$263,520	$232,920	$241,560	$797,880	$690,120	$461,160	$183,000	$204,960	$499,800	$820,000	$4,394,920
O/M for Speciation Samplers and Monitors	$240,500	$356,000	$487,500	$709,500	$742,000	$355,000	$358,000	$205,500	$638,500	$213,500	$4,306,000
O/M for Precursor Gas Monitors	$200,500	$139,500	$93,000	$279,000	$279,000	$139,500	$93,000	$93,000	$139,500	$186,000	$1,642,000
Data Management Improvements at S/L's	$24,000	$16,000	$24,000	$32,000	$24,000	$20,000	$16,000	$24,000	$16,000	$16,000	$212,000
Precursor Gas and Other Capital	$40,700	$47,700	$47,700	$0	$34,200	$47,700	$47,700	$0	$95,400	$95,400	$456,500
State Lab Analysis	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$233,886	$54,750	$288,636
Subtotal	$1,787,020	$1,881,720	$3,031,060	$5,844,880	$4,927,920	$2,951,260	$1,648,700	$1,870,260	$3,453,786	$1,963,950	$29,360,556
Portion of Allocation from Prior Years Unexpended Funds	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	$3,500,000
Portion of Allocation from FY2006 Funds	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	$25,860,556
Nationally Administered											
Filter Cost CY2006	$16,529	$18,419	$39,467	$70,503	$45,190	$34,176	$16,146	$20,698	$30,850	$7,066	$299,046
QA/FRM and precursor gas Performance Evaluation	$120,500	$119,500	$209,000	$407,000	$285,000	$199,500	$99,000	$153,000	$179,500	$62,000	$1,834,000
IMPROVE	$86,356	$43,178	$134,767	$294,068	$191,356	$315,657	$43,178	$518,136	$626,081	$367,013	$2,619,790
IMPROVE-State Protocol	$210,000	$70,000	$0	$35,000	$105,000	$70,000	$280,000	$70,000	$280,000	$35,000	$1,155,000
Laboratory Analysis	$384,304	$635,664	$809,816	$1,194,120	$1,245,592	$661,400	$449,512	$398,040	$815,816	$384,304	$6,978,568
National/Regional Scale Data Analyses											$253,040

* The FY 2006 allocations shown here do not reflect the reduction of $3.5 million, which will be allocated among the Regional Offices by July 1, 2005, as discussed above.

SECONDARY PARTICLE / DEPOSITION MONITORING

Maintaining a robust long-term atmospheric deposition monitoring network is critical for the accountability of the current Acid Rain Program as well as other market-based programs (NBP, Clear Skies/Clean Air Interstate Rule). The existing deposition monitoring networks, which are used for assessment of these programs, have been in operation for more than 25 years. They have provided invaluable measurements on long-term trends in acid deposition and ozone transport, but these networks are aging, expensive to maintain, and need to be modernized to ensure the continued availability of these direct environmental measures for program assessment.

In 2004, EPA initiated a program to modernize CASTNet and develop new capabilities in national air quality monitoring through the use of high-resolution (semi-continuous), multi-pollutant measurement systems. The advanced instrument systems will provide automated measurement of both gaseous and particulate species on an hourly basis. The expected benefits of this monitoring include a far better understanding of local and regional atmospheric chemistry, which in turn will help in characterizing long-range pollutant transport and its impact on $PM_{2.5}$, ozone, and regional haze. In the first phase of this program, these new instrument systems are being deployed at three CASTNet sites as part of a pilot study that will ultimately provide the foundation for broader implementation to about 20 sites. All sites with advanced measurement systems are intended to serve as regionally-representative NCore Level 2 sites, consistent with EPA's National Ambient Air Monitoring Strategy (NAAMS).

EPA recognizes the invaluable contributions that states, tribes, local agencies, and the Regional Planning Organizations (RPOs) can provide to this effort and seeks to collaborate with these agencies in expanding the pilot program and the 20-state program to other CASTNet locations. EPA recommends that each State utilize a portion of its air grant funds to establish a Level 2 NMS site. EPA Regional Offices and HQ will work cooperatively with states and other partners to integrate these assessment activities. Partners will have flexibility in identifying means to support, locate and operate these enhanced sites.

MONITORING NETWORKS FOR OTHER (Non-PM2.5) NAAQS POLLUTANTS

This section covers monitoring networks for the other pollutants covered by a NAAQS - ozone (which is measured in part by the Photochemical Assessment Monitoring System network or PAMS), CO, SO2, NO2, Pb, and PM10. Each of the criteria pollutant monitoring networks described in this section are funded under section 105 of the Clean Air Act. Although section 105 funds typically support established, mature monitoring programs, there is still a need to refine these networks to meet the objectives identified earlier in this guidance and per the direction provided by the integrated National Ambient Air Monitoring Strategy.

This section also describes two proposed uses for all or part of FY 2007 funds that would be available from proposed reductions in PAMS monitoring. These funds would be redirected to fund: (a) independent monitor audits of non-PM2.5 NAAQS pollutant monitoring sites under the National Performance Audit Program (in coordination with the PM2.5 Performance Evaluation Program site visits funded under the PM2.5 monitoring grant program), and (b) national and regional-scale data analysis of data from the non-PM2.5 monitoring programs.

Of the criteria pollutants noted above, only ozone (O3) remains a nationally pervasive pollutant with respect to the heath-related levels established by the NAAQS. However, all pollutants are still of interest depending on local needs and use of the data for other monitoring objectives. Gaseous pollutants such as CO, SO2, and NO2 can be used in analysis and models to evaluate control strategy development for O3 and fine particles, and to provide accountability for those control strategy programs after they have been implemented. Such an effort represents a multi-pollutant approach to utilizing monitoring data for air quality management. This is consistent with much of the review EPA has received in recent years for its air programs and one of the key aspects of the national monitoring strategy.

All of these pollutants were evaluated in national and regional assessments as part of the National Monitoring Strategy. For CO, SO2, NO2, Pb, PM10, and PAMS, it was found that divestment of low value monitoring sites and targeting those resources towards higher priority monitoring and monitoring related activities such as data assessment, quality assurance, and technology investments could be accomplished with no degradation in monitoring effectiveness. For O3 it was determined that while there was an appropriate number of monitoring sites nationally, the locations of these monitoring sites were not always spatially optimized. Thus some areas had an overabundance of O3 monitoring sites, while others areas did not have enough. For FY 2006, State and local agencies should continue to improve their monitoring networks by working with their EPA Regional Office to divest of low value monitoring and invest those resources into higher priority monitoring and monitoring related activities.

A summary of the desired outcomes in using section 105 grant funds to monitor the ambient air for O3, CO, SO2, NO2, Pb, and PM10 is provided below. Use of section 105 funds to support activities for national quality assurance and national- and regional-scale data analysis including development of data assessment tools, starting in FY 2007, is included here for all of the criteria pollutants listed in this section and the PAMS program. A more detailed listing of the PAMS activities is provided later in this appendix. Section 105 funds used to support the ambient monitoring programs should be utilized to provide:

- National and local spatial characterization of O3 relative to the NAAQS;
- National and local public reporting of O3 in the AQI;
- Local public reporting of CO, SO2, NO2, and PM10 in the AQI for areas where these pollutants are of concern;
- Local characterization of the CO, SO2, NO2, Pb, and PM10 NAAQS in the few areas with NAAQS non-attainment and maintenance issues;
- In addition to the monitoring provided for above, limited characterization of O3, CO, SO2, NO2, Pb, and PM10 data in all other areas for long term trends, support for long-term health and scientific assessments, and development and accountability of emission control programs as part of a multi-pollutant approach to air quality management;
- Assessment of O3, CO, SO2, NO2, Pb, and PM10 data quality;
- Analysis and interpretation of the O3, PAMS, CO, SO2, NO2, Pb, and PM10 monitoring data and development of data assessment tools;
- Procurement and testing of PM10 filters.
- Independent assessment of these pollutants' data quality based on data generated under the National Performance Audit Program (NPAP) or equivalent state-directed programs, which is required in 40 CFR Part 58.

The NPAP is a cooperative effort among OAQPS, the 10 EPA Regional Offices, the 170 state and local agencies that operate the SLAMS/NAMS/PAMS air pollution monitors and the approximately 135 organizations that operate air monitors at PSD sites. The implementation goals of the NPAP are to audit all monitors in the Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Network (~3,000 sites) within a 5-year period, while auditing higher priority monitors (concentrations around the NAAQS) more frequently. This program is being retooled into a through-the-probe (TTP) audit system, where appropriate for the monitoring situation, implemented by EPA Regional personnel and/or contract personnel currently implementing the Performance Evaluation Program (PEP). OAQPS has recently funded the implementation of five trailers and one vehicle for TTP operations. In FY 2006, OAPQS will continue to fund this effort. OAQPS proposes that starting in FY 2007 the NPAP, and/or equivalent state-directed programs, will be operated using section 105 funds redirected from operation and maintenance of PAMS monitoring.

For agencies covered by adequate regional or state performance evaluation programs the NPAP/TTP program will not need to be implemented and the state's share of the FY 2007 section 105 funding for the NAPA/TTP program will be added back to the state allocation; however, these programs will be certified by EPA to ensure that the NPAP/TTP and regional/state programs provide consistent results. By avoiding redundant activities, there would be an expected increase in the number of audit frequencies for other state and local agencies, thus increasing the certainty in the quality of the data. However, some states that have adequate performance evaluation programs but are not implementing TTP audits may wish to have NPAP/TTP audits and therefore would be included in the program if they so desired.

OAQPS also proposes that starting in FY 2007, national- and regional-scale data analysis and interpretation of data from the O3, PAMS, CO, SO2, NO2, Pb, and PM10 monitoring programs will be conducted as part of an initiative within the National Monitoring Strategy to ensure that ambient air monitoring program data are useful for and are used in air program management. This initiative will use a small portion of the overall 'Other NAAQS' monitoring program budget described above to ensure that data from this program are useful for, and are used in, air quality management. The amount of and specific plan for using these funds will be worked out with input from the EPA/state/local monitoring steering committee.

The process will be to identify what large-scale questions need to be addressed with the monitoring data, prioritize those questions, and utilize pooled section 105 funds to address those questions for the benefit of all affected state, local and tribal agencies. Where appropriate these resources can also be targeted for development of data assessment tools. Doing more to meet needs for more large-scale data analysis and interpretation across the ambient air monitoring programs is consistent with the original concepts of the National Monitoring Strategy as well as a recurring theme in peer review comments on the strategy.

PHOTOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT MONITORING

Required by section 182(c)(1) of the CAA, the PAMS program collects ambient air measurements in areas classified as serious, severe, or extreme ozone nonattainment. Each PAMS area collects data for a target list of VOCs, NO_x, and ozone, as well as surface and upper air meteorological measurements.

For FY 2006, $14 million is allocated for operation of the network. Of this, $10.5 million is allocated for program implementation and operation, and $3.5 million is allocated for data analysis. FY 2006 funds will support four types of activities: monitoring system implementation and operation, data reporting to AQS, data analysis, and quality assurance. Guidance for the use of grant funds for the four types of activities is presented below. Table A-3 shows the allocation of funds among Regions for FY 2006.

Table A-3. Distribution of Funds for PAMS Support

Region	Number of PAMS Areas	Data Analysis	Implementation and Operation	Total
1	5	$726,297	$2,125,815	$2,852,112
2	1	$232,415	$571,060	$803,475
3	3	$348,623	$1,087,907	$1,436,530
4	1	$145,259	$366,848	$512,107
5	2[1]	$290,519	$959,749	$1,250,268
6	5	$617,603	$2,061,029	$2,678,632
7	0	$0	$0	$0
8	0	$0	$0	$0
9	8[2]	$1,162,075	$3,307,303	$4,469,378
10	0	$0	$0	$0
Totals	**24**	**$3,522,791**	**$10,479,711**	**$14,002,502**

[1]Chicago and Milwaukee have a combined network.
[2]South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD) and Mojave Desert AQMD have a combined network.

PAMS Activities

(1) Continue System Implementation

- Reduce number of monitoring sites and monitoring at remaining sites in accordance with revised PAMS regulations or approved alternative plans developed as part of reconfiguration efforts.
- Operate remaining existing sites for all PAMS areas.
- Continue to improve NOx monitoring, replacing NOx instruments with NOy/NO instrumentation and/or more sensitive NO2/NOx monitors at select PAMS sites.
- Install and operate trace level CO monitors at Type II sites.
- Develop and conduct area specific ozone precursor studies based on area specific needs.
- Surface measurements of wind direction, wind speed, temperature, and humidity at all PAMS sites and additional measurements of solar radiation, ultraviolet radiation, pressure, and precipitation at one site in each PAMS area.

- Upper-air measurements of wind direction, wind speed, and temperature at a representative location in each PAMS area. The upper-air monitoring program will depend upon region-specific factors such that the optimum design for a given PAMS region is expected to be some combination of remote sensing and conventional atmospheric soundings.
- For PAMS sites collocated with NCore Level II sites, the meteorological monitoring data for ambient temperature, wind speed, wind direction, relative humidity, barometric pressure, and solar radiation are to be coordinated through the AirNow program.

(2) Data Analysis

- Continue to develop and implement PAMS data analysis plans at the state and local levels that demonstrate use of data, provide analyses demonstrating data analysis products and results commensurate with allocated resources targeted for data analysis in Table A-3 and the minimum set of PAMS data analyses specified in EPA guidance.
- Use PAMS data to develop and optimize control strategies in the SIP for ozone.
- Develop trends in ozone precursors, based on PAMS data, that may serve to corroborate "rate-of-progress" demonstrations.
- Use PAMS data to corroborate ozone precursor emissions inventories and to address transport concerns.

(3) Data Reporting

- All PAMS data, including meteorological data, shall be submitted into AQS consistent with 40 CFR Part 58.
- All PAMS data shall be identified in AQS as monitor type "PAMS" or "Unofficial PAMS".
- Adequate procedures must be developed and followed to ensure proper validation of data prior to submission to AQS.

(4) Quality Assurance

- All sites must have and operate according to a Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) approved by a Regional Office.

Future Plans For PAMS

The EPA completed development of the current draft of its overall monitoring strategy, the National Ambient Air Monitoring Strategy (NAAMS), during FY 2004. The purpose of the NAAMS is to evaluate current and future monitoring needs and recommend adjustments to monitoring programs, requirements, and funding to meet those needs. Concurrent with the development of the NAAMS, the PAMS Re-invention Team, comprised of both EPA and State and local monitoring members, recommended changes to the PAMS program that would enable the program to better meet its monitoring objectives, while significantly reducing program costs. The NAAMS incorporates the recommendations from the PAMS Re-invention Team. In FY 2005, the EPA plans to propose revisions to the PAMS monitoring requirements which will define a minimal "core" PAMS network, consistent with the NAAMS, necessary to meet the objectives of the PAMS program. The EPA Regional Offices will work closely with state, local,

and tribal agencies during FY 2005 to prepare for possible network changes for the future. The following summarizes some of the anticipated changes to the PAMS requirements:

- The number of required PAMS sites will be reduced. Only one Type 2 site will be required per area regardless of population and Type 4 sites will not be required. Only one Type 1 or one Type 3 site will be required per area.
- he requirements for speciated VOC measurements will be reduced. Speciated VOC measurements will only be required at Type 2 sites and one other site (either Type 1 or Type 3) per PAMS area.
- Carbonyl sampling will not be required.
- NO2/NOx monitors will only be required at Type 2 sites.
- Trace level NO2/NOy will be required at one site per PAMS area (either Type 1 or Type 3).
- Trace level CO will be required at Type 2 sites.

Overall, the anticipated changes will significantly reduce the costs of the required PAMS monitoring. These changes in PAMS monitoring are expected to be phased in over a two year period, starting in FY 2007. As such, we anticipate reducing the grant allocation for PAMS in FY 2007 by $1 million, and by an additional $1 million in FY 2008. Consistent with the PAMS Re-invention Team recommendations, the leveraging if PAMS funding for FY 2007 and FY 2008 will still exceed the amount needed to support the minimum core PAMS requirements allowing state and local agencies to fund additional ozone precursor monitoring, QA, and data analysis based on area specific needs.

The $2 million that will be reduced from the PAMS program will be re-invested in other types of monitoring and monitoring support activities for the NAAQS pollutants other than PM2.5. EPA proposes that some or all of it be used for quality assurance and data analysis activities, as described above in "Monitoring Networks for other NAAQS Pollutants."

For more information on PAMS please contact Kevin Cavender (919-541-2364).

AIR TOXICS MONITORING

For FY 2006, approximately $16.5 million in STAG funds under CAA sections 105 and 103 are expected to be appropriated to support national air toxics monitoring activities. This includes $6.5 million under section 105 to continue support for ongoing air toxics monitoring activities initiated and conducted by state and local air quality agencies, and $10 million under section 103 authority for: 1) operation and maintenance of the 22 National Air Toxics Trends Sites (NAATS), and 2) competitively awarded community-scale air toxics monitoring projects. Included in the NATTS program component are quality assurance, methods development, and data analysis activities. FY 2006 will be the fourth year of NATTS data collection, and the third year for community-scale projects. The desired program objectives are:

- Establish trends and evaluate the effectiveness of air toxics emissions reduction strategies.

- Characterize the local-scale ambient concentrations that result when air toxics originating from local sources concentrate in relatively small geographical areas, produce the greatest risks to human health.

- Provide data to support, evaluate and improve emission inventories and air quality models used to develop emission control strategies, perform exposure assessments, and assess program effectiveness.

- Provide data to support scientific studies to better understand the relationship between ambient air toxics concentrations, human exposure, and health effects from these exposures.

The FY 2006 Section 103 allocation categories are based on precedent; the exception to precedent is methods development which is added partially in response to explicit comment from (1) a January 2005 memorandum from STAPPA to the OAQPS Emissions, Monitoring and Analysis Division Director, and (2) the February 2005 OIG Evaluation Report entitled "Progress Made in Monitoring Ambient Air Toxics, But Further Improvements Can Increase Effectiveness." Both STAPPA and the OIG cite the need for improved monitoring methods for many of the priority hazardous air pollutants (HAPs). The funding allocation for operation of the 22 existing NATTS sites is final and will be sub-allocated to the Regions with states hosting those sites. The split of funding among the other listed line items may be adjusted prior to the start of FY2006 based on consultations with state and local air agency representatives. It is expected that the funds for these other listed line items will be used in nationally administered programs or competitively awarded to states for specific activities.

Table A-4 . FY 2006 Funding for National Air Toxics Trend and Community-Scale Monitoring

$2,684,000	Continued operation and maintenance of the 22 existing NATTS sites at $122,000 per site (note that this amount includes hexavalent chromium sampling and analysis, listed separately in the FY 2005 allocation).
$450,000	NATTS Quality Assurance: a key and necessary program component, includes quarterly Proficiency Testing, bi-annual Technical Systems Audits, and annual data quality assessment via centrally (OAQPS/EMAD) managed contracts with Battelle and ManTech.
$315,000	Data Analysis: centrally managed contract with Sonoma to delineate and assess National trends, and network assessment to include exploration / demonstration of monitoring data utility in providing local scale findings that are useful in S/L/T air quality program management.
$10,000	Annual Data Analysis Workshop: forum for EPA and S/L/T's to share results; synthesize into annual report.
$500,000	Methods Development: support for improved air toxics monitoring methodology, especially for priority HAPs for which methods either don't exist, or existing methods have been deemed insufficient to meet end user needs (will consult with stakeholders to determine most appropriate target HAPs to achieve stated goal).
$6,041,000	Community-scale monitoring projects: annual grants competition designed to assist State, local, and Tribal communities in characterizing their local air toxics problems, and tracking their air toxics reductions efforts. Specific details regarding scope and selection criteria for these competed grants is contained in the annual solicitation / Request For Applications (RFA), the notification and additional guidance for which is provided via separate communication between EPA HQ and Regional monitoring and grants contacts, as well as with STAPPA/ALAPCO.
$10,000,000	Total Section 103 Funding

The NATTS program component will continue to build on the quality assurance and methods protocols established or advanced in FY 2005. Laboratory and field staff are working with EPA to ascertain the optimum methods for capturing and analyzing core pollutants associated with risk, develop performance based quality indicators to prove valid data results that will contribute to our understanding of risks, and stabilize the measurements for all 22 NATTS sites so that comparisons across the nation can be made. With these protocols and three years of monitoring data in place, the analytical community will begin initial trends analysis to ascertain toxics concentration levels, and relate that data to levels of risk.

The community-scale projects are intended to better characterize air toxics problems at the local level and to address those problems through local actions which complement national regulatory requirements. Such monitoring has the potential to elucidate the scope of local air toxic problems, measure what reductions have been achieved through actions taken, and provide information needed for local and national policy development on reducing emissions from particular sources. For more information contact Michael N. Jones in OAQPS' Ambient Air Monitoring Group at 1-919-541-0528.

IMPROVE VISIBILITY MONITORING NETWORK

The Interagency Monitoring for Protected Visual Environments (IMPROVE) network was started in 1987 as part of a federally-promulgated visibility plan and operated by the Department of the Interior (DOI) under the direction of a multi-agency federal/state steering committee. EPA expanded the original network in FY 1999 and FY 2000 from approximately 30 sites to 110 sites. The expanded network covers all of the CAA Class I areas where visibility is important (except the Bering Sea which is impractical to monitor). The states and tribes have added an additional 36 sites to provide supplemental coverage in non-Class I areas to support the visibility and $PM_{2.5}$ programs. These sites are termed 'IMPROVE Protocol' sites and operate using the same measurement and analysis protocols. EPA provides funds to the DOI to help maintain the IMPROVE network. The DOI and the other participant organizations contribute approximately $3.5 million of their own funds or in-kind resources to support an additional 10 protocol sites and for supplemental visibility monitoring activities.

The IMPROVE network collects data on visibility, including optical, photographic, and speciated particulate data. EPA is working with the RPOs to implement the regional haze rule. Data from IMPROVE sites also are expected to meet the regional haze rule requirements of states for monitoring Class I area long-term trends, as well as being useful in the required periodic assessments of progress towards the national visibility goal. States also will use data from the IMPROVE network in developing strategies to implement the fine particulate standard.

For FY 2006, an overall total of $5.3 million is targeted to support the IMPROVE visibility network. This money will support aerosol monitoring activities at 110 IMPROVE sites, 30 state-run protocol sites, 10 co-located state-run protocol sites and 11 tribal protocol sites. This amount is comprised of $1.25 million in section 105 funds that have traditionally been targeted to the interagency agreement with DOI, $3.7 million of the $39 million targeted for the establishment of the national fine particulate monitoring network (to help assess PM precursors), and approximately $0.4 million from tribal air monitoring grants. For more information contact Marc Pitchford at 702-895-0432.

Over the next 12 months, OAQPS plans to reassess with state air agency representatives the current mix of support between IMPROVE and other types of $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring and whether the mix should be adjusted for FY2007.

INTERIM GUIDANCE FOR PLANNING AMBIENT MONITORING ON TRIBAL LANDS

EPA respects each tribes' sovereign ability to make monitoring decisions they deem appropriate for their needs. This section addresses issues for consideration when conducting ambient air quality monitoring in the context of an EPA grant workplan. There are no Clean Air Act requirements for ambient monitoring on tribal lands, so tribes have flexibility in customizing ambient monitoring to address the many different situations they face in terms of air quality and other environmental concerns. Whatever the local situation, the purpose of any ambient monitoring should be to assist the tribe in managing its air quality or assisting other jurisdictions in managing air quality.

For many reservations, ambient monitoring may not be a good investment of resources compared to other air quality program or other environmental program activities. If monitoring is conducted, a tribe's interests can be best served when the type of monitoring is appropriate for the specific situation. For a given tribe, some types of monitoring may be useful, while others may have little practical use. Resources within the EPA tribal grant program are insufficient to pursue all potentially useful monitoring, so strategic planning based on thoughtful priorities is needed. The EPA Regional Offices will be the principal EPA partners with tribes in this case-by-case planning. EPA has developed a draft National Monitoring Strategy that re-examines how the national ambient monitoring programs can be more thoughtfully directed towards their multiple purposes (http://www.epa.gov/ttn/amtic/monstratdoc.html), but for the most part it presently addresses situations and considerations relevant to states, rather than the special situations and considerations relevant to tribes. We expect to develop additional guidance that is more useful to tribes over the next 12 months.

Technical assistance in conducting ambient monitoring is provided to tribes through the Tribal Air Monitoring Support (TAMS) Center (http://www4.nau.edu/tams/).

The remainder of this section provides general information that may assist tribes in clarifying their objectives for ambient monitoring and getting started on planning monitoring to meet those objectives.[3]

Air Toxics Monitoring: This may be the type of ambient monitoring of most interest to many tribes, because local sources potentially subject to tribal management can dominate exposures and because public perceptions of air toxic risks can be strong. As with all monitoring, the purpose of monitoring air toxics is to identify problems that merit action, plan what action will be effective, and track the effects of the action to verify it has addressed the problem. Of the 188 officially listed air toxic compounds under the Clean Air Act, a subset of 18 are currently routinely monitored at EPA-funded non-tribal sites.[4] Tribal monitoring likely should not aim beyond this list, and should not necessarily attempt to measure all of these. While many other compounds will be collected on the same filter or cartridge, or in the same canister, there is extra cost at the laboratory for each compound that is measured and reported. Some of the compounds on this list, for example carbon tetrachloride, are not emitted (or not supposed to be emitted)

[3] This information supplements the ambient monitoring section of "The Tribal Air Grants Framework -- a Menu of Options For Developing Tribal Air Grant Work Plans and Managing Grants for Environmental Results" posted at http://yosemite.epa.gov/R10/AIRPAGE.NSF/7594bda73086704a88256d7f00743067/e34950b285534aa988256dfe0063be55!OpenDocument .

[4] These monitored compounds are: benzene, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, 1,3-butadiene, 1,2-dichloropropane, methylene chloride, tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene, vinyl chloride, arsenic and compounds, beryllium and compounds, cadmium and compounds, Hexavalent chromium, lead and compounds, manganese and compounds, nickel and compounds, acetaldehyde, formaldehyde, and acrolein.

from any current source and/or have about the same concentration everywhere in the U.S. so there is little to be gained from measuring them on any particular reservation.

For all air toxics, samples needed to be collected in the field (or indoors) and shipped to specialized laboratories for analysis. EPA has contracts with qualified labs which make it relatively easy to have this done.

Interpreting air toxics monitoring data is not a simple task, since there are no bright lines between "acceptable" and "unacceptable" air quality, as there are for NAAQS pollutants. Interpretation can be more difficult or impossible if the monitoring location or the monitoring schedule is not appropriate for estimating risk to residents. Each Regional Office has specialists in risk assessment who can assist tribes in planning air toxics monitoring so that it is useful.

See http://www.epa.gov/air/tribal/airtoxics.html for more information on air toxics from a tribal perspective. See http://www.epa.gov/ttn/amtic/airtoxpg.html for information on monitoring of air toxics. See http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/nata/natsaov.html for the 1996 National Scale National Air Toxics Assessment website; while not specifically addressing tribal situations the information and links on this website may be useful background when considering whether and what air toxics to monitor on a reservation.

Monitoring for NAAQS Pollutants using Federal Reference Methods (FRM): This type of monitoring is primarily useful for determining on a formal basis whether air quality in a given location meets or does not meet a national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS), for example ozone, PM2.5, PM10, CO, or lead. It takes three years of data collection to make this determination for most NAAQSs of interest. Establishing attainment status via monitoring data can be important as it can affect the legal requirements that apply to sources at and around that location. It can also affect whether a tribe can pursue action to seek emission reductions from upwind sources beyond the tribal boundary.

Monitoring for certain NAAQS pollutants (e.g., PM2.5, PM10, CO, NO2, lead) may indicate a need to reduce emissions within the tribal boundary in order to protect public health of the residents, but in many cases it will be obvious from an understanding of emission-generating activities that local sources do not cause or contribute to concentrations near or above the NAAQS. Judging from experiences in many non-tribal situations around the country, CO nonattainment is very unlikely on reservations, even where traffic is attracted by entertainment centers. Ozone nonattainment if it exists is most likely due to upwind off-reservation sources. PM10 and PM2.5 sources on reservations (wood burning, fires, road and agricultural dust, etc.) could be a problem by themselves or on top of concentrations coming from upwind areas. Lead concentrations are very unlikely to approach the NAAQS or be of public health concern unless there is uncontrolled smelting/recycling of car batteries.

Before beginning this type of monitoring, the Regional Office and tribe should consider: (1) whether attainment status can be determined with reasonable confidence in other ways (including passive monitors and other methods that do not qualify as Federal Reference methods but can be sufficient for unofficially showing that concentrations are well below the NAAQS), (2) how information on the attainment/nonattainment status once available could affect management of

the tribal air program, and (3) how long the monitoring should continue if it does or does not show a NAAQS violation.

The EPA Regional Offices should work with the tribes to review the status and continued utility of any FRM monitors which have been operating long enough to have to have reasonably complete data for at least 3 years. If attainment with a comfortable margin has been found and if there is no on-reservation or nearby development that is likely to change the situation substantially, it may be good to discontinue this type of monitoring in favor of other environmental management efforts.

Passive Monitoring: A passive monitor is one which "soaks up" pollution rather than actively collecting it on a filter or pumping it through an on-site measurement device. This means they can be used where there is no electricity supply. Also, the monitoring unit is usually inexpensive, so it is possible to place them more closely together or over a much larger area than conventional powered monitors could possibly be placed. Passive monitors are not suitable for formal designation of an area as attainment or nonattainment but they can help a tribe understand the air quality situation on its reservation, for example, what part of a reservation has the worst air quality and whether any part has concentrations that approach health benchmarks. There are passive monitors available for a number of pollutants including several volatile organic air toxics including benzene, ozone, CO, and SO2. Time periods for exposing the monitor to the ambient (or indoor) air vary. The monitors must be collected and sent to a laboratory for chemical analysis, so costs are not insignificant. EPA Region 6 has been in the forefront of applying passive monitoring to a varity of situations on and off reservations.

Photochemical Assessment Monitoring: This is a very specialized type of monitoring related to the ozone NAAQS, in which air samples collected in the morning are taken to a laboratory for measurement of the concentrations of many individual hydrocarbon species. This monitoring is only done during the ozone season. The purpose is to help identify the chemicals and sources contributing to ozone and the most efficient controls for reducing ozone concentrations. It is unlikely that this type of monitoring meets any distinct tribal need. See http://www.epa.gov/ttn/amtic/pamsmain.html for further information.

PM2.5 Speciation Monitoring (Speciation Trends Network - STN): This is a very specialized type of monitoring related to the PM2.5 NAAQS, in which filters collected over a 24-hour period are shipped by overnight express to a laboratory for measurement of various components of PM2.5 such as sulfate, elemental carbon, and metals. This type of monitoring is done every third or every sixth day, year round. The purpose is to help identify the pollutants and sources contributing to PM2.5 and the most efficient controls for reducing PM2.5 concentrations. Most STN sites are in urban areas. It is unlikely that this type of monitoring meets any distinct tribal need, unless a PM2.5 nonattainment situation is confirmed and its causes are not apparent. See http://www.epa.gov/ttn/amtic/speciepg.html for more information.

IMPROVE Monitoring: IMPROVE stands for Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments, and consists of about 200 monitoring sites, mostly in national parks and similar rural places. Each site has several monitors, all aimed at collecting information to understand what pollutants and sources contribute to haze and to track changes in visibility over many years. While tribes are not under any requirements that would cause them to participate in IMPROVE

monitoring for their own purposes, the states and federal agencies who are required to maintain the IMPROVE network may request tribal help in the form of allowing a monitoring site to be placed on a reservation of in the form of actual technician labor to visit the site to change filters, etc. Funding is available to reimburse some or all of a tribe's costs. Since IMPROVE is supposed to track changes in visibility over many years, it makes sense to place a site on tribal land only if the site will be able to remain there for five or more years. See http://vista.cira.colostate.edu/improve/ for more information.

CASTNet Monitoring: CASTNet is a network of over 70 sites in rural areas, intended to follow trends in deposition of particles, ozone, and other pollution emitted from power plants, mixed in the atmosphere, and transported over long distances. By design, CASTNet sites are supposed to reflect the overall effect of emissions from many powerplants, rather than any individual plant. While there is likely to be no direct use of such monitoring data in a tribe's own air quality program, a tribe may wish to host a CASTNet site in order to help advance the national air quality program. CASTNet is seeking to expand the number of sites in the western U.S. CASTNet sites are supposed to remain in operation for a long time. See http://www.epa.gov/castnet/ for further information.

National Acid Deposition Program: The NADP program is run by the U.S. Geological Survey, and collects data on the chemistry of precipitation. While there is likely to be no direct use of such monitoring data in a tribe's own air quality program, a tribe may wish to host a NADP site in order to help advance the national air quality and water quality programs. A number of tribes currently are partners in this program and have sampling sites on their lands. See http://nadp.sws.uiuc.edu/ for more information.

Smoke Monitoring: Tribes who use controlled or prescribed burning to manage forest or range land, or whose populations are frequently affected by fires may be interested in monitoring smoke concentrations either to help make decision on when it is safe to burn, or to advise residents of when to take action to avoid smoke exposure. There are no formal procedures or standard techniques for such monitoring at this time, but portable monitors and satellite data communication devices are being tested by EPA and several governmental partners.

NCore Level2 Monitoring: The NCore Level 2 monitoring network is a concept that will be turned into reality over the next few years. The cost of these sites will be fully funded by EPA, separate from the tribal air monitoring funding pool. The plan is to have a network of about 75 sites which simultaneously measures a variety of gas and particle pollutants, using continuous methods to follow changes during a single day, across the seasons, and over many years. Most of these sites will be in urban areas and will be operated by state or local governments. However, about 20 sites need to be in rural areas. While there is likely to be no direct use of such monitoring data in a tribe's own air quality program, a tribe may wish to host a NCore Level 2 rural site in order to help advance the national air quality program. EPA OAQPS and Regional Offices will be planning the location of sites over the next couple of years, and Regional Office staff will contact a tribe if there appears to be an advantage in placing a site on a reservation. These sites are supposed to operate for many year without being moved, once initiated.

Section III. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON SPECIFIC AIR PROGRAM AREAS

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC PRIORITIES

U.S.-Mexico Border Air Pollution: The proximity of states and localities in EPA's Regions 6 and 9 to the border presents a number of trans-boundary air quality challenges. Many border area residents, especially those in heavily urbanized areas, are exposed to health-threatening levels of air pollutants including ozone, PM, CO, SO2, and air toxics. Visibility impairment exists in most of the Class I areas along and near the border. Accurate evaluation of air quality in the border will allow both countries to successfully target controls and reduce air pollutants.

The *Border 2012: U.S. Mexico Environmental Program* agreement, signed by both countries on April 3, 2003, was created to promote regional as well as border-wide strategies to improve air quality through coordinated air quality planning and management activities, such as the development of emissions inventories; the deployment, operation, and maintenance of air monitoring networks; the development of alternative fuels and energy sources; the development of innovative and progressive air quality management approaches; the design of air quality plans for the reduction and control of air pollution; and the development of public awareness and participation.

EPA's activities are designed to encourage, develop and implement cooperative projects with various levels of state and local government and the Government of Mexico so that sustained, comprehensive pollution abatement can occur in the common air sheds of border sister cities, as well as in remote areas where trans-border air pollution occurs. In addition to supporting the efforts of affected state, local and multi-jurisdictional agencies, the *Border 2012 Program* uses regional workgroups, task forces, and policy forums to develop and implement air pollution emission reduction strategies. Many of these rely heavily on grass-roots input and actions. In encouraging local and grass-roots strategies, the Agency is committed to full and open competition for many grants and contracts. This should enable empowerment of a larger number of state, local, and tribal entities to become active participants in border air quality improvements.

The above strategy involves a mix of funding approaches - both direct grants to state and local agencies and competitive solicitations for eligible entities. Table A-5 provides an overview of the types of projects to be funded. For solicitations, while specific partners and projects have yet to be identified for FY 2006, likely project types to be included in the FY 2006 Regional Requests for Proposal (RFPs), are shown. EPA has discretion as to which of the listed project types will ultimately receive funding. As the program continues to develop, increasing emphasis is being placed on funding projects that can produce demonstrable environmental results (e.g., reductions in emissions). Program contacts are: in Region 6 - Jim Yarbrough (214-665-7232) and Christine Vineyard in Region 9 (415-947-4125).

Table A-5. DRAFT FY 2006 U.S.-Mexico Border Air Quality Funding Requests

Via Solicitation (Region 6)	Via Direct Grant (Region 9)
1. Operating, quality-assuring, and reporting data to EPA from the existing border air and meteorological monitoring network in Texas operated by TCEQ via U.S.-Mexico border grants as of September 1, 2004.	1. Continued assistance to the California Air Resources Board (CARB) for operation of the air monitoring network in the border region. In June 2004 EPA and SEMARNAT signed a Memorandum of Cooperation to transfer the operation and maintenance of the air monitoring stations in Tijuana, Rosarito, Tecate, and Mexicali to Baja, California within two years. EPA will continue to provide funding, training, and technical support for the operation of the monitoring network during the transition period.
2. Operating, quality-assuring, and reporting data to EPA from the existing border air and meteorological monitoring network in New Mexico operated by NMED via U.S. - Mexico border grants as of September 1, 2004.	2. Administrative assistance to the San Diego County Air Pollution Control District for Border 2012 Air quality Task Force activities in the San Diego/Tijuana border region.
3. Assessing the particulate matter (PM) 2.5 and haze impacts on all of Texas, with special emphasis on the Texas border area, from fires in Mexico and Central America.	3. Assistance to the Imperial County Air Pollution Control District for PM10 planning, Border 2012 Imperial/Mexicali Task Force Support, & to address international border issues.
4. Providing administrative and technical support to the Paso del Norte Joint Advisory Committee for Air Quality Improvement, to include translation at meetings, advertisement of meetings, assistance in technical planning, air monitoring and analysis and emissions inventory assistance, and arrangement of, and participation in, other binational meetings.	4. Assistance to the CARB to conduct an analyses of the truck fleet that routinely crosses the border from Mexico to California.
5. Managing the U.S.-Mexico border air quality program for the State of New Mexico, including attendance at all important, relevant binational meetings and meetings between the State and Mexican States; developing and updating a Border strategic plan; coordinating technical work done by the State Agency along the Border; and reporting results of all state efforts to EPA.	5. Assistance to the San Diego County Air Pollution Control District in partnership with CARB, SEMARNAT, State of Baja, California, and the City of Tijuana to develop a diesel reduction demonstration project in the San Diego-Tijuana binational area.
6. Managing the U.S.-Mexico border air quality program for the State of Texas, including attendance at all important, relevant binational meetings and meetings between the State and Mexican States; developing and updating a Border strategic plan; coordinating technical work done by the State Agency along the Border; and reporting results of all state efforts to EPA.	6. Assistance to the Western Governors' Association (WGA) for the completion of the Mexico National Emissions Inventory Project.
7. Enhancing energy efficiency in border communities in Tx. & N. M., with focus on municipalities & independent school districts, including documentation & quantification of kilowatt-hours & air pollutant emissions reduced.	7. Assistance to the WGA for the completion of the Border 2012 Baseline Report.
8. Installing renewable energy projects in border communities in Texas and New Mexico, including documentation and quantification of kilowatt hours and air pollutant emissions reduced.	8. Continue to provide assistance to the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) to collect meteorological measurements, monitor air quality, build a complete air emissions inventory, perform a health risk assessment, analyze of various emission reduction techniques and public outreach. The project area includes Yuma, Somerton, and San Luis, Arizona; San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora; NE Baja, California, SE California, and the Fort Yuma and Cocopah Indian Reservations.

9. Upgrading and replacing existing air monitoring and meteorological devices and infrastructure provided under loan by EPA to Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.	9. Continue to provide support to ADEQ for PM10 and toxics air monitoring and related outreach in Ambos Nogales, Douglas and Aqua Prieta.
10. Providing assistance to the City of Ciudad Juarez, Mexico and SEMARNAT to operate, quality-assure, and report data to EPA from the air and meteorological monitoring network provided under loan by EPA.	10. Continue to support ADEQ's annual Clean Air Calendar project to raise awareness of air quality issues as well as public support for emissions reduction measures.
11. Working with SEMARNAT, Mexico state and local governments, and NGOs to identify additional monitoring needs in the border zone of Mexico which directly may impact U.S. air quality.	11. Support to ADEQ for pilot projects in the Arizona/ Sonora area to reduce diesel emissions through such projects as retrofitting older diesel engines.
12. Using trajectory-based analyses or other air quality simulation modeling to supplement planned air quality simulation modeling in determining culpability for regional haze in the CenRAP Regional Planning Organization (RPO).	12. Continue to provide assistance to ADEQ to monitor O3, CO, and NOx emissions in Ambos Nogales.
13. Producing a series of computer-generated animations highlighting hourly, modeled sulfur concentrations in North America from the Big Bend Regional Aerosol and Visibility Observational (BRAVO) Study for each modeled day in the July through October 1999 study period.	13. Continue to invest in state and local air agency monitoring of PM to assist in directing future emissions control strategies.
14. Assessing infrastructure impacts, such as road paving, natural gas access, etc., on particulate matter pollution in the Paso del Norte air basin, & proposing/developing solutions.	Via Solicitation (Region 9)
15. For the Texas/New Mexico border area, assess and develop mobile source air pollution reduction strategies in border communities (e.g., strengthened vehicle inspection and maintenance programs, programs to retrofit/replace diesel engines, private cleaner fuels, and emissions monitoring from mobile sources).	14. The Region will also reserve a small portion of funds to support a competitive solicitation for pilot projects that can demonstrate real energy-efficiency savings while reducing air pollution emissions.
16. Assisting in the completion of the Mexico National Emissions Inventory project.	
17. Evaluation of archived BRAVO modeling results to determine projected impacts on CenRAP Class I areas from U.S. emissions.	
18. Assist the U.S. EPA and Region 6 in extending the SMARTWAY system (a registry of and technical assistance program for trucking/ transport organizations) into Mexico, so that more of the NAFTA region (excluding Central American nations to the south of Mexico) is included.	
19. Integration of U.S. Mexico Border zone as Part of the National Ambient Air Monitoring Strategy. As part of implementing the National Core (Ncore) Network, establish and maintain air monitors in El Paso, Tx and San Diego, CA. Also establish and maintain air monitors including two PM10 and two PM2.5 monitors, and one ozone monitor in rural areas along the U.S./Mexico border. Candidate locations for these monitors include San Diego and Imperial Counties, CA; Pia, Santa Cruz, and Cacaos Counties, AZ; Luna County, NM; and Hudspeth, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Presidio, Val Verde, Maverick, Zapata, and Starr Counties, Tx.	
20. Pilot projects that, overall, utilize innovative ways of reducing air pollution.	

21. Pilot projects aimed at evaluating innovations and/or voluntary means of improving visibility at Big Bend National Park.	
22. Assess air toxics concentrations in New Mexico and/or Texas border communities as part of the Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE) program.	
23. Integrate all air emissions databases in the El Paso-Juarez area into a unified GIS database.	

Great Lakes Air Deposition Program. Atmospheric deposition of air toxics is known to be one of the main environmental drivers negatively affecting the water quality and ecosystem health of the Great Lakes. The Great Lakes Air Deposition (GLAD) program supports improvements to, and applications of, multi-media strategy development and assessment tools needed to identify the contribution and effects of toxic air deposition to the Great Lakes region.

EPA, the eight Great Lakes states, and the Great Lakes Commission (GLC) work together to support GLAD activities based on the information needs of regulators and the relevance to toxics efforts. In FY 2005, all funds allocated to the Great Lakes were awarded fully to the GLC, a multi-jurisdictional organization representing the eight Great Lakes states. For the past decade, the GLC has coordinated the Great Lakes regional air toxics inventory project. Starting in FY 2004, the GLC also began coordinating the award of additional funding to meet the research needs of state agencies. The project activities, outcomes and funding priorities are state-driven. Representatives from the eight Great Lakes states provide significant input to the GLC in the selection of award recipients for projects in the Region through participation on project management and technical review teams.

Priority activities of the program include: identification of air toxics sources, development of accurate and comprehensive air toxics emission inventories, monitoring of air toxics deposition, modeling of atmospheric dispersion and deposition of toxic pollutants, assessment of long-range atmospheric transport of toxic pollutants to the Great Lakes region, and assessment of the effects of atmospheric toxic pollutants on fish and wildlife. These activities are consistent with the goals of the CAA, the Great Lakes Binational Toxics Strategy, the Great Waters Program, and the Office of Water's Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Program. Development of this information is critical in establishing the basis to create further regulations and strategies to minimize atmospheric loadings to the Great Lakes and other inland water bodies. The results of this work are used to guide federal, state, and local policy for the Great Lakes and other fresh water ecosystems.

Previous efforts funded under this program have focused on the atmospheric deposition of mercury to lakes and land, a national priority and a global concern. In addition, the development of atmospheric deposition analyses and robust toxic inventories are critical in establishing the basis to develop further state regulations and strategies to minimize atmospheric loadings to the Great Lakes and other inland water bodies.

Current projects are focusing on: (1) measurement of polybrominated diphenyl ether atmospheric concentrations and fluxes in Lake Superior; (2) evaluation of the extent and

transport capabilities of PAHs within the Lake Erie watershed; (3) source apportionment of persistent bio-accumulative toxics (PBTs) and speciated PM affecting the Great Lakes through atmospheric deposition; (4) dioxin monitoring; (5) bio-availability and reactivity of atmospheric mercury in surface waters of the Great Lakes region; (6) enhanced rates of mercury methylation from sulfate deposition; and (7) monitoring atmospheric mercury species in the Great Lakes.

Funding also supports the Great Lakes Regional Toxics Air Emissions Inventory Project. This project is helping create a comprehensive inventory of toxic air contaminant releases throughout the Great Lakes region from point, area, and mobile sources. The project develops a comprehensive inventory every 3 years (to match national efforts). Inventories are developed and delivered over a two year time frame. The next complete inventory, representing 2005 emissions, will be compiled in 2006 and 2007. The project is supported by the Directors of the Great Lakes states since it provides information to help develop their state inventories, enhance QA/QC efforts, and to improve coordination at a regional level. For example, information was used: by the Bi-national Toxics Strategy B(a)P workgroup to target reduction strategies for states, by Wisconsin in its state-wide air toxics risk assessment, and in the NEPA Environmental Impact Statement analysis for Chicago's O'Hare Airport. Inventory information will also continue to be incorporated into national air toxics assessment efforts.

FY 2006 projects have not yet been determined but EPA will continue to work closely with the GLC and the Great Lakes states to see continued improvement and application of multi-media strategies to address air deposition. EPA will highlight priority projects based on the regulatory and scientific needs of the Great Lakes states. In addition, research information and data collected as part of this effort will be shared via a Great Lakes Commission website. To support the Great Lakes activities in FY 2006, the Agency has allocated just under $1.2 million in STAG resources. For more information, including guidance on those entities eligible for receipt of funds, contact Diane Nelson at 312-886-2929 or Erin Newman at 312-886-4587.

MULTI-STATE PROGRAMS : Multi-Jurisdictional Organizations

Regional Haze Planning Organizations. The President's budget request for FY 2006 includes $5 million for Regional Haze Planning Organizations. Under the present award cycle, EPA recently awarded the FY 2005 funds to the RPOs. The RPOs were subject to pro-rata reductions in FY 2005 funds in order to meet the $3.55 million general reduction directed by Congress, as well as complying with the .08% recission. These reductions resulted in the allocation as shown in Table A-6. An allocation for FY 2006 will be provided later in the 2005 calendar year.*

Table A-6. FY 2005 Regional Haze Planning Allocation*

	Initial Allocation	Pro-rata reduction	Final Allocation
WRAP	$ 3,000,000	($63,174)	$2,936,826
Midwest-RPO	$ 1,650,000	($34,746)	$1,615,254
CENRAP	$ 1,783,333	($37,553)	$1,745,780
VISTAS	$ 1,783,333	($37,553)	$1,745,780
MANE-VU	$ 1,783,334	($37553)	$1,745,781
Totals	$10,000,000	($210,579)	$9,789,421

The Western Regional Air Partnership (WRAP), the Visibility Improvement State and Tribal Association of the Southeast (VISTAS), the Midwest RPO, the Mid-Atlantic/Northeast Visibility Union (MANE-VU) , and the Central States Regional Air Planning Association (CENRAP) have been extremely active in developing the needed technical data and information required by their states for their regional haze SIPs that will be due in January 2008. All five RPOs have continued to develop the technical foundation for their member states and tribes that are planning to submit section 308 SIPs in 2008, including air quality monitoring (where still necessary), collection and analysis of data, preparation of emissions inventories, and modeling of air quality.

The RPOs will begin the consultation work necessary to develop regional haze control strategies in FY 2006. They will jointly analyze modeling data to determine what reductions are necessary to meet visibility goals for each Class I area. Joint meetings will begin in winter 2005 and continue through FY 2006-2007 as the RPOs work together to reach consistency for their SIPs. In addition, the RPOs will continue to work together on a number of joint technical projects.

The WRAP has also been supporting its five member states (Arizona, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah and Wyoming) that submited regional haze section 309 SIPs in early FY 2004. Although the emphasis of WRAP support for section 309 SIPs has been shifting to the section 308 SIPs, support will be needed to resolve specific issues and to react to litigation. The WRAP also receives funds to support its operations as the predecessor organization to the Grand Canyon Visibility Commission.

The CENRAP has made good overall progress following the change in its management structure and its resultant lack of funding in FY 2003. Although they have completed a significant amount of work, there remains a number of projects that must be completed in order to support their member states in development of their regional haze SIPs. The Agency will continue to work with CENRAP how best to meet its needs as part of the FY 2006-2007 funding process.

Northeast Ozone Transport Commission. The OTC was created pursuant to sections 176A and 184 of the CAA. The OTC represents northeastern and mid-Atlantic states in the OTR:

(a) in assessing interstate transport of ozone and its precursors, and (b) in determining the need for, and appropriateness of, additional control measures within the OTR, or in areas affecting the OTR. The OTC is supported by a small executive staff that functions largely to coordinate OTC activities, facilitate communication among members, and serve as the point of contact for organizations external to the OTC, including EPA. The OTC Executive Director also serves on the CAAAC, a senior-level Federal Advisory Committee established in 1990 to advise the U.S. EPA on issues related to implementing the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. The OTC, as MANE-VU, also serves as the regional haze planning organization for the OTR, in concert with the Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management and the Mid-Atlantic Regional Air Management Association.

For FY 2005-2006, the OTC's work continues to focus on six areas: general analytical support to member states; analysis of mobile, stationary, and area source measures, particularly new clean air technologies; member communications; solicitation of non-governmental stakeholder input; coordination with other organizations; and consensus building. The focus areas are supported by OTC committees that develop and recommend specific action items for the Commission and the member states. The OTC implements its policy recommendations through consensus resolutions and draft model rules that provide guidance to member states. EPA continues to provide approximately $648,560 to fund these activities. For more information contact Pat Childers at EPA at 202-564-1082.

STAPPA/ALAPCO Secretariat. STAPPA and ALAPCO are the national associations for state, territorial, and local air pollution control agencies in the U.S. STAPPA and ALAPCO are represented by a Secretariat with a small staff located in Washington, D.C. The objective of the Secretariat is to coordinate the air quality activities of state and local air pollution control officials at the national level and to engage in activities that enhance the effectiveness of their agencies. The Secretariat disseminates information, plans and sponsors workshops, serves as a state/local liaison to EPA, coordinates member participation on EPA technical committees, produces technical assistance for members, and addresses air pollution control issues in concert with other public and private interests.

Funding for the Secretariat has been identified as part of the national allocation at the request of the member state and local agencies for numerous years. A jurisdiction not participating in STAPPA or ALAPCO does not provide any of its allotted funds for support of the Secretariat. Traditionally, the STAPPA and ALAPCO boards (comprised of state and local air pollution control officials) act on a request from the Secretariat for a two-year period and request that EPA set aside funds from the participating state and local agencies' grant funds on a proportional (i.e., population) basis. As STAPPA and ALAPCO are forward-funded, these funds go to support the Secretariat for the ensuing fiscal year.

The STAPPA-ALAPCO Secretariat requested a total of just over $1.4 million in FY 2005 STAG funds for its FY 2006 grant year. Of this amount, approximately $1.25 million was requested of EPA to be set-aside from member state and local agencies. The balance was direct-billed to the five member states preferring that payment approach. The FY 2006 funding level (for the Secretariat's FY 2007 grant year) has not yet been determined. The actual award level will depend upon final approval of the STAPPA and ALAPCO executive boards, which represent the state and local membership; further consultation with, and the documented

concurrence of, the affected state and local agencies as part of their annual grant negotiations with EPA, and EPA's own action on a formal, approvable application. For more information, contact William Houck at 202-564-1349 or via email at – houck.william@epa.gov.

Other multi-jurisdictional organizations. Many state and local agencies have chosen to form multi-jurisdictional organizations (MJOs) to help coordinate their geographically-specific air quality interests at the *regional level*. State and local agencies that provide funding to these organizations do so at their discretion. Funding for these regional MJOs is not individually delineated as part of the national Region-by-Region allocation of CAA STAG funds. Funding levels for these organizations are included within the relevant sub-objective categories of their respective Region or Regions' allotment(s).

A state or local agency wishing to fund an MJO may: (a) direct that the EPA Regional Office set aside that agency's desired contribution from its prospective portion of the regional allotment (i.e., on a pre-allotment basis); or (b) directly fund the organization once the agency receives its allotment. These same options also apply to funding STAPPA-ALAPCO, which coordinates the interests of participating state and local agencies at the national level. However, STAPPA-ALAPCO, because of its *national* focus, continues to be shown as a national line item funded at the discretion of the contributing state and local agencies.

Over the next several months, the Regional Offices will be working with their state and local agencies to identify the appropriate level of FY 2006 funds to be targeted on a pre-allotment basis for MJOs. Funds for MJOs must be to help the contributing agencies implement the requirements of a national environmental program (i.e., clean air). OAR's "Guidance for Funding Air and Radiation Activities Using the STAG Appropriation," issued on November 12, 1999, provides additional information on the appropriate uses of STAG funds for MJOs.

STATE/LOCAL PROGRAM SUPPORT

NOx Emissions Budget and Trading Program. NOx emissions from major stationary sources contribute significantly to the formation of ground-level ozone, a significant public health and environmental problem. Long-range transport of ozone and precursor pollutants means that analysis and problem-solving must involve all of the jurisdictions with sources contributing to, and populations affected by, these pollutants. Experience has demonstrated that one of the most effective ways to achieve this is through a multi-jurisdictional, market-based approach using a well-designed, centrally-administered NOx emissions budget and trading system. States affected by the NOx SIP Call have adopted this approach as part of their NOx State Implementation Plans.

In FY 2004, OAR allocated approximately $2.6 million for support of the combined NOx Budget Program which emanated from the SIP Call. This market-based program, begun in the eastern portion of the U.S., is now being complemented by the addition of states and sources that were part of the recently promulgated Phase II addition. This required the establishment of new allowance accounts. Over 2200 units are now reporting in the system. OAR will allocate the same level of funding for FY 2006 as originally requested in FY 2005 or approximately $2.58 million. Within this total, supplemental funds to cover the new addition of the Phase II sources in Missouri were added.

Software development and assessment activities begun in 2004 are continuing. In 2005, the focus was on completing the Data and Maps portion of the NOx Budget Program website, which will greatly expand the utility of the site. Allowance, emissions and CASTNet data will become available on line with substantial query capability provided to the states by the end of 2005. In late 2005 and through 2006, the software development will expand to include a client tool for reporting and correcting Monitoring Plan and emissions data with upgraded quality assurance auditing capability. In 2007, the compliance determination process known as "True-Up" will be automated as well.

EPA's administration of the trading program on behalf of the states is considered associated program support. As such, the affected state grant funds within each Region have been identified in advance of actual allotment to the affected states. Accordingly, this support is not included in individual state grant agreements and does not affect a state's cost-sharing requirements. Jurisdictions not affected by the trading programs have not had to contribute their grant resources to support them. For example, the State of Georgia is not included in the system.

Mobile Sources Outreach Assistance. OTAQ conducts a comprehensive outreach effort, which includes a successful mobile source public education and outreach program. Because of budgetary limitations in FY 2005, new funding for this program was not available. However, funding for FY 2006 is again proposed at approximately the $550,000 level which will allow for full resumption of the program. The program is implemented through an outreach assistance competition for eligible state and local governments using section 105 authority. Recipients of assistance in this competitive grant program must be state, tribal, and local air management agencies. These agencies are encouraged to forge partnerships with other public health, transportation, business and non-profit organizations involved in mobile source-related air quality issues to undertake qualifying projects. All projects and products developed under this program must be replicable and transferable to other state, tribal, and local air management agencies nationwide. This approach ensures that significant benefits are leveraged from limited resources and that agencies share the products developed.

Program Support for Monitoring. EPA makes procurement services available to state and local agencies, via a national contract, for the use of ambient monitoring equipment, sample analysis, and associated data reporting/archiving (see Table A-7). This bulk purchase approach provides significant cost-savings to state and local agencies. The services offered in past years included assistance in monitoring site set-up and laboratory sample analysis for nonmethane organic compounds, urban air toxics, carbonyls, PAMS, and hazardous air pollutants; and purchase of particulate matter filters (PM10 and total suspended particulates). A new task was added to the national contract in FY 2002 for performance evaluation (PE) sample support for agencies participating in NATTS.

Table A-7. Preliminary FY 2006 National Procurement Contract Amounts

Region	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Totals
Categories											
S/NMOC Sampling Sites				26,271							26,271
UATMP Sites		468,276		29,264				128,608			626,148
PAMS Q/A Support	10,139	11,273	14,772	28,690	29,004	2,463			125,000		221,341
Carbonyl Monitoring		41,160		93,626	12,000				30,000		176,786
HAP Support		26,714									26,714
PM Filters	6,461	18,442	38,372	59,810	76,312	19,112	25,262	33,086	55,000	27,258	359,115
Totals	16,600	565,865	53,144	237,661	117,316	21,575	25,262	161,694	210,000	27,258	1,436,375

Traditionally, OAQPS works with Regions to determine the level of funds that each state wants to allocate for the national procurement contracts. These services can be conducted as either associated program support or as in-kind assistance.

In providing associated program support, EPA works with Regions, tribes, and state and local agencies in advance to identify needs on a national basis and targets funds for the support *before* determining the Region-by-Region allocation of grant funds. In-kind assistance is agency-specific and the value of the service is included in the grant agreement of a state, tribe, or local agency *after* agency-by-agency allotments are determined. This approach requires the recipient to provide an appropriate amount of matching funds and meet other administrative obligations. For FY 2006, national procurement support will again be handled as associated program support.

For FY 2006, procurement funds will be set aside from the appropriate pollutant categories (i.e., ozone, PM, toxics sub-objectives, etc.) of each Region. The amounts shown for the six areas will be based upon responses received from the Regions and their state and local agencies to date. These amounts may change prior to the final FY 2006 grant allocation. For more information on the national procurement contract, contact Margaret Dougherty at 919-541-2344 or via email at dougherty.margaret@epa.gov (contractual issues) or James Homolya at 919-541-4039 or via email at homolya.james@epa.gov (technical issues).

- **Centralized Site Support and Laboratory Analytical Services**. The EPA will continue coordinating centralized laboratory analytical services to support ambient monitoring programs in FY 2006 with those regional, state, and local agencies wishing to participate. Examples of services available via the national contract include those listed below.

Speciated and Total Nonmethane Organic Compound Program (SNMOC/NMOC). The SNMOC/NMOC program has been operating since 1984. The EPA continues to support a centralized program for assistance to state and local agencies in the collection of NMOC, SNMOC, selected toxic compounds, and carbonyl compounds. This program was initiated in 1984 to provide data for use in development of control strategies for ozone. As part of the

SNMOC/NMOC program, participating sites are provided with all necessary sampling equipment, which they may co-locate with NOx monitors. The SNMOC/NMOC program consists of the following base components:

- Base Site support for sampling equipment preparation, installation and training, problem solving, and final reporting; and
- Canister sample analysis for 79 speciated NMOC or total NMOC.

Options include:

- Analysis for 58 toxic and polar compounds;
- Cartridge sample analysis for 16 carbonyl compounds; and
- Concurrent analysis for both toxic and polar compounds and speciated NMOC at a cost that is significantly reduced compared to performing the two analyses separately.

States collect the samples in canisters and/or cartridges and air freight them to Research Triangle Park, NC, for analysis. The samples are collected each week day from 6:00 to 9:00 a.m. during the summer (typically June 1-September 30). In general, 96 samples are collected at each site over the study period. However, additional samples may be purchased.

Urban Air Toxics Monitoring. To support emerging needs for information on levels of organic toxic species in ambient air, OAQPS initiated the Urban Air Toxics Monitoring Program (UATMP) in 1988. This program serves as an analytical/technical support program similar to the SNMOC/NMOC program. The major purpose of this program is to support state and local agency efforts to assess the nature and magnitude of various air toxics problems. The program also supports states in implementing the new national ambient monitoring network. Each year, the UATMP program supports collection and analysis of 34 canister samples collected every 12 days for a 12-month period. Additional samples can be purchased. This program continues to be highly successful, with excellent overall data capture (97%) and data quality that meets well-designed program goals. The UATMP consists of the following base components:

- Base site support for sampling equipment preparation, installation and training, problem solving, and final reporting;
- Canister sample analysis for 58 toxic and polar compounds; and
- Cartridge sample analysis for 16 carbonyl compounds.

Options include:

- Canister sample analysis for 79 speciated NMOC; and
- Concurrent analysis for both toxic and polar compounds and speciated NMOC at a cost that is significantly reduced compared to performing the two analyses separately.

Carbonyl Monitoring. Carbonyl sampling and analysis has been part of the monitoring support options that the Agency has provided since 1990. While carbonyl monitoring support can still be performed simultaneously with other program elements, the independent carbonyl option provides more flexibility for special studies and saturation monitoring programs. The Carbonyl Monitoring Program support consists of the following base components:

- Base site support for sampling equipment preparation, installation and training, problem solving, and final reporting; and
- Cartridge sample analysis for 16 carbonyl compounds.

PAMS and Toxics. PAMS support items will be available to include technical off-site and on-site support (initial equipment set-up, on-site technical assistance, consultation, problem solving, etc.); quality control (QC); and quality assurance (QA) program support (data validation, standards acquisition, and data management support). VOC canister, carbonyl compounds sample and concurrent toxics and speciated hydrocarbon analysis are also available.

The PAMS and toxics technical support program consists of the following base components:

- Technical site support;
- QA/QC support;
- Canister analysis support for PAMS compounds;
- Cartridge sample analysis for 16 carbonyl compounds; and
- Concurrent analysis for both toxic and polar compounds and speciated NMOC at a cost that is significantly reduced compared to performing the two analyses separately.

The PAMS automated analysis systems and/or multiple canister collection system purchase and installation are the responsibility of the participant. The amount of support an agency can order for the PAMS technical site support and QA/QC components of the program have been divided into smaller increments so that state, and local agencies can order the exact amount of support they require.

Other Hazardous Air Pollutant Analysis. The national monitoring support programs have been expanded to provide for the measurement of additional HAPs to support the effective implementation of the CAA and address the needs of other special studies. Analytical services support is provided for samples containing specific HAPs, which are a subset of the 188 compounds listed in the CAA. Participants are responsible for providing all necessary sampling equipment. The analysis among categories is based upon the specific needs of the state or local agency. This support also will assist the states in implementing the new national ambient monitoring network.

PE Sample Support. Agencies that are participating in the NATTS can receive PE samples on an annual basis. These can include VOCs, Carbonyls, SVOCs and metals on quartz filters. The PE samples shall be generated and analyzed by the national contractor and sent as “blind” samples to the participating agency. If an agency uses the national contractor for analysis, the agency will not be able to use the contractor for PE sample support.

Particulate Matter Filters. OAQPS has historically purchased particulate matter filters (for PM10 and total suspended particulate sampling used for metals analysis) through a national contract and distributed these to state and local agencies across the nation. The economies of scale from this type of centralized purchasing, centralized acceptance testing of filters, and distribution has produced lower costs than if state and local agencies each purchased these filters through their individual agencies. State and local agencies are responsible for providing information to the Regions each year on the numbers and types of filters required prior to shipment.

As of 4/25/05

Table A-8 - Preliminary FY 2006 State and Local Air Grant Allocation

	Region										
Program Area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
State/Local Direct Funding:											
Ozone	7,314,157	6,459,890	8,969,726	7,285,691	11,500,649	7,785,263	1,465,718	1,210,696	13,040,684	1,361,489	66,393,963
PM	1,711,480	2,215,741	2,138,698	2,841,251	3,331,785	1,789,929	1,072,480	2,467,102	4,002,063	2,183,834	23,754,361
PM-U.S.-Mexico Border	0	0	0	0	0	1,361,740	0	0	1,361,740	0	2,723,480
PM/Visibility-WRAP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150,043	0	150,043
Visibility	37,407	44,207	38,384	806,878	481,742	147,998	451,704	1,646,507	65,129	1,040,600	4,760,555
NO2	51,992	291,517	161,878	785,221	0	236,148	257,633	47,989	204,036	185,090	2,221,505
Lead	0	0	13,351	218,609	148,036	50,312	175,045	67,794	22,671	56,295	752,112
CO	1,282,626	1,128,091	1,590,411	675,202	858,102	1,070,986	112,949	722,908	4,307,481	1,790,343	13,539,099
SO2	446,649	863,824	777,683	975,177	501,814	519,882	702,309	888,746	521,366	133,913	6,331,363
Air Toxics Implementation	2,162,220	1,084,813	2,098,230	1,790,691	2,731,513	1,734,554	660,030	381,885	3,400,584	1,135,277	17,179,798
Air Toxics Characterization	947,275	1,467,475	1,716,400	2,515,407	4,931,282	1,273,500	554,430	515,758	1,144,506	655,919	15,721,951
Air Toxics - Great Lakes	0	0	0	0	1,187,440	0	0	0	0	0	1,187,440
Acid Rain	0	91,733	115,069	426,180	705,049	54,997	0	0	175,827	0	1,568,854
Total	13,953,806	13,647,291	17,619,829	18,320,307	26,377,410	16,025,309	5,452,300	7,949,385	28,396,129	8,542,759	156,284,525
Nat'l Procure. Support	16,600	565,865	53,144	237,661	117,316	21,575	25,262	161,694	210,000	27,258	1,436,375
NOx Trading System	206,903	604,793	567,243	521,475	652,764	0	22,086	0	0	0	2,575,264
IMPROVE											1,247,233
NE OTC											648,560
STAPPA-ALAPCO											1,229,009
CAA Training											2,080,252
Mobile Source Outreach											548,782
PM-2.5 Monitoring											39,000,000
CASTNet Upgrade											3,500,000
Air Toxics Monitoring											10,000,000
Regional Haze Planning											5,000,000
Total											67,265,475
Overall Total											223,550,000

Section V. STATE INDOOR RADON PROGRAM

The State Indoor Radon Grant (SIRG) Program distributes grants authorized under section 306 of TSCA. The objectives of the SIRG program are articulated in EPA's SIRG Program Specific Technical Guidance, issued in May 1997. (The guidance is currently under revision and will be available for comment in 2005 with final guidance expected shortly thereafter. However, the program objectives and priorities are not expected to change significantly).

The President's FY 2006 Budget Request includes appropriations language for FY 2006 that would reduce the state match requirements for the SIRG Program from 50% to 40% to improve the effectiveness of the grants by increasing states' ability to match the federal dollars.

Recipients are encouraged to design and implement programs that: (a) focus on the most effective approaches to reduce the risk of exposure to unhealthy levels of indoor radon, (b) articulate measurable risk reduction targets, and (c) achieve quantifiable environmental results.

Use of FY 2006 SIRG grants should focus on achieving quantifiable results in the following radon program priority areas:

- Getting new homes built radon-resistant.
- Obtaining disclosure, testing, and mitigation in conjunction with transfers of real estate.
- Developing coalitions that work with local governments, partner affiliates, and other radon risk reduction leaders.
- Getting testing and, where necessary, mitigation in schools.
- Setting targets for environmental results in four areas: testing, mitigation, radon resistant new homes, and awareness activity (optional).
- Innovative activities that achieve measurable results in radon awareness, testing, mitigation, and radon resistant new construction.

In FY 2006, SIRG funds (see Table A-9 below) also may be used for activities related to the development of multimedia mitigation (MMM) plans under the Safe Drinking Water Act to address radon in indoor air. States electing to implement MMM programs will be required to submit their MMM plans to EPA within two years of publication of the final rule. SIRG funds may be used for activities specifically related to the development of MMM plans, including activities related to ensuring public participation and input in the development of MMM plans.

The SIRG program priorities, measures of performance, reporting requirements, and the allocation methodology are closely aligned to reinforce achievement of environmental results. Population, smoking rates, and geologic potential for elevated radon (exposure and risk parameters) are the principal bases for allocating 80% of available SIRG funds. The remaining 20% is being awarded on the basis of progress in achieving results in the radon program priority areas listed above.

In consultation with EPA Regional SIRG offices, the SIRG National Program completed the process of reviewing and updating the underlying state and tribal demographics, past awards, and projected award requests that are used for allocation of SIRG resources. As a guiding princple,

the SIRG National Program established a national regional allocation for tribes to emphasize the importance of tribal radon programs.

While the purpose of the allocation is to determine the appropriate amount per Region based upon state and tribal population, risk, and past and projected awards and results, the Regions still have the flexibility to determine the actual award to each state and tribe. Each Region's allocation includes funds for tribes with existing agreements, and those that anticipate forming new agreements.

More details on how the allocation was generated on a Region-by-Region basis are available from Charles Gasque (202-343-9117) in the Office of Radiation and Indoor Air.

Table A-9. FY 2006 Preliminary State Indoor Radon Grant Allocation

PRELIMINARY FY 2006 SIRG ALLOCATION
As of 4/27/05

State Indoor Radon Program

New PRC Designation	**102A05E**
Region	
1	**842,082**
2	**732,850**
3	**792,351**
4	**1,458,902**
5	**1,834,626**
6	**393,662**
7	**722,501**
8	**592,500**
9	**565,600**
10	**214,926**
	$8,150,000

Appendix B - FY 2006 Draft Expected Regional Commitments to Office of Air and Radiation

EXPECTED COMMITMENTS TO OAR	Code	National Target	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	Total
Implement the PM2.5 NAAQS													
Review PM2.5 air quality data reports provided by HQ and take appropriate actions dealing with areas newly discovered violating the PM2.5 NAAQS. Value in cell is number of violations addressed. (Final data reports available 7/1/2005.)		2											
Region-State protocols developed and implemented for PM2.5 SIP development and processing. Value in cell is protocols established counted by nonattainment area per State (Multiple State areas are counted for each State). (For planning purpose, list the areas expected to redesignate in the bidding comment field)		21											
States develop effective modeling protocols with the assistance of the Region. Value in cell is number of modeling protocols established counted by nonattainment area per State.		21											
Implement the 8-hour Ozone NAAQS													
Redesignate areas to attainment in accordance with CAA requirements for 8-hour ozone. Value in cell is number of redesignations finalized counted by nonattainment area per State.		29	2	1	11	1	14						29
Review 8-hr ozone design value reports and take appropriate actions dealing with areas newly discovered violating the 8-hr ozone NAAQS. Value in cell is number of violations addressed.		2									2		2

EXPECTED COMMITMENTS TO OAR	Code	National Target	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	Total
Region-State protocols developed and implemented for 8-hour ozone SIP development and processing. Value in cell is number of SIP protocols established counted by nonattainment area per State.		34	5	5	7	2	6	2	1		6		34
Draft RACT SIPs reviewed and comments provided to states. Value in cell is number of draft RACT SIPs reviewed counted by nonattainment area per State.		34	5	5	7	2	6	2	1		6		34
Draft RFP SIPs reviewed and comments provided to states. Value in cell is number of draft RFP SIPS reviewed counted by nonattainment area per State.		34	5	5	7	2	6	2	1		6		34
8-hr ozone NAAQS modeled control strategies reviewed and comments provided to states. Value in cell is number of control strategies reviewed counted by nonattainment area per State.		34	5	5	7	2	6	2	1		6		34
Implement Mobile Source Programs													
Process conformity determinations and/or motor vehicle emission budget adequacy findings for nonattainment and maintenance areas for transportation related pollutants (e.g., ozone, CO, PM2.5). Value in cell is number of conformity determinations processed.													
Work with OTAQ to help states to implement the National Clean Diesel Initiative which includes voluntary emission control retrofit programs for existing heavy-duty diesel engines and school buses. Expected commitment is yes (we will).		All Regions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

EXPECTED COMMITMENTS TO OAR	Code	National Target	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	Total
Implement the Regional Haze Program													
Take final action on section 309 SIPs. After 309 rule is revised, Regions should work w/309 states to correct and resubmit SIPs. Value in cell is number of final Federal Register notices published regarding 309 SIPs.		5											
Region-State-RPO protocols developed and implemented for Regional Haze SIP development and processing. Protocol can be by State or by RPO. Value in cell is protocols established counted by States within a protocol.		50											
Attain and Maintain the other NAAQS													
Review air quality data reports provided by HQ and take appropriate actions dealing with areas newly discovered as violating the NAAQS for CO. Value in cell is number of violations addressed. (Final data reports available 7/1/2005.)		2											
Review air quality data reports provided by HQ and take appropriate actions dealing with areas newly discovered as violating the NAAQS for SO2. Value in cell is number of violations addressed. (Final data reports available 7/1/2005.)		1											
Review air quality data reports provided by HQ and take appropriate actions dealing with areas newly discovered as violating air quality standards for PM10. Value in cell is number of violations addressed. (Final data reports available 7/1/2005.)		15											
Review air quality data reports provided by HQ and take appropriate actions dealing with areas newly discovered as violating air quality standards for lead. Value in cell is number of violations addressed. (Final data reports available 7/1/2005.)		0											

EXPECTED COMMITMENTS TO OAR	Code	National Target	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	Total
Implement the Title V and NSR Programs													
Percent of SIP submittals received from all States required to incorporate the major NSR final rules (published 12/2002) into State Plans (excluding delegated States and Tribes) including equivalency demonstrations for any requested variances from the final rules. Value in cell is percent of required SIP submittals received by Regions.		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Take action on all NSR SIP/TIP submittals including making an equivalency determination for rule variances within 18 months.Value in cell/expected commitment is yes (we will).		All Regions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Review PSD and nonattainment NSR permits as necessary to ensure the integrity of the NSR program. Value in cell is % of permits reviewed.		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Prepare draft orders on citizen petitions objecting to Title V permits. Value in cell/expected commitment is yes (we will).		All Regions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Evaluate one quarter of state and local permitting programs and issue evaluation reports within 90 days. Value in cell is number of evaluation reports issued. (For planning purposes, list agencies in the bidding comment field.)		19	1	1	2	6	0	1	1	2	2	3	19
Issue all remaining initial Title V permits in Indian Country and those scheduled for renewal. Value in cell is percent of remaining Title V permits issued in Indian Country.		100%	100%	100%	no tribes	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
HQ provide assistance to Regions in implementing action plan resulting from IG recommendations on title V permit program implementation (note: IG recommendations not yet final). Value in cell is TBD.													

EXPECTED COMMITMENTS TO OAR	Code	National Target	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	Total
Regions implement action plan resulting from IG recommendations on title V permit program implementation (note: IG recommendations not yet final). Value in cell is TBD.													
Air Toxics - Implement Source-specific and Sector-based Standards													
Assist S/L agencies, as appropriate, in preparing 2005 Emission Inventories for HAPs. Value in cell is number of S/L agencies preparing EI submittals to the Regional Office. (List agencies in the bidding comment field.)		64	6	2	7	14	6	5	6	5	7	6	64
Assess existing NATTS air toxics networks, and provide technical assistance in uploading quality assured air toxics monitoring data into AQS. Value in cell is number of NATTS sites reporting QA-ed air toxics monitoring data to AQS.		23	3	2	1	5	3	2	1	2	2	2	23
Assess existing air toxics networks, and assist S/L/T in siting of new monitors and provide technical assistance in uploading quality assured air toxics monitoring data into AQS. Value in cell is number of non-NATTS S/L/T monitoring sites reporting QA-ed air toxics monitoring data to AQS.		288	11	30	13	70	40	30	6	24	50	14	288
Air Toxics - Reduce Risk													
Issue area source standards according to court order schedule. Value in cell is number of area source standards promulgated. * - schedule still under negotation		HQ 1*											
Issue residual risk standards according to court order schedule. Value in cell is number of residual risk standards promulgated. **- current court ordered standards		HQ 5**											

EXPECTED COMMITMENTS TO OAR	Code	National Target	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	Total
Work with S/L/T on community-based projects including multi-media projects through Community Action for Renewed Environment (CARE) to work to obtain reductions from mobile, indoor and stationary sources. Expected commitment is yes (we will).		All Regions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
Indoor Environments													
Track and report accomplishments by asthma, ETS, TfS, and radon grantees. Expected commitment is yes (we will).	IE1	All Regions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
Help schools implement TfS. Expected commitment is yes (we will). Report on number of schools implementing TfS.	IE2	All Regions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
Encourage homes, schools, buildings to test for radon. Expected commitment is yes (we will). Report on number tested.	IE3	All Regions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
Encourage homes, schools, buildings to mitigate radon when found. Expected commitment is yes (we will). Report on number mitigated.	IE4	All Regions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
Encourage residential radon testing and mitigation as part of real estate transactions. Expected commitment is yes (we will). Report on number of new states/local governments requiring disposal language for radon hazards/risks.	IE5	All Regions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
Award and oversee SIRG grants. Expected commitment is yes (we will).	IE6	All Regions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10

EXPECTED COMMITMENTS TO OAR	Code	National Target	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	Total
Radiation Protection													
Provide technical support to state radiation control programs. Expected commitment is yes (we will).	RAD1	All Regions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
Support EPA's radiation emergency response operations and the Federal Radiological Management and Assessment Center (FRMAC) through technical assistance, communications, training, and logistical support. Expected commitment is yes (we will).	RAD2	All Regions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
Participate in siting of radiation air monitors, coordinate with local officials, and provide sampling support as appropriate. (Number of monitors in each region is under negotiation.) Expected commitment is yes (we will), but the expected commitment will become a target number once negotiations with individual Regions are completed.	RAD3	All Regions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
Climate Change													
K-12 Schools: Recruit new partners/school districts. Value in cell is number of districts.	OAP1	30	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	
K-12 Schools: Benchmark or re-benchmark school districts. Value in cell is number of districts.	OAP2	30	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	
College or University: Benchmark or re-benchmark all residence halls on one campus. Value in cell is number of campuses.	OAP3	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	
College or University: Recruit new partners. Value in cell is number of colleges or universities.	OAP4	20	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	0	2	
Hospitals: Benchmark or re-benchmark hospitals. Value in cell is number of hospitals.	OAP5	30	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	

EXPECTED COMMITMENTS TO OAR	Code	National Target	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	Total
Hospitals: Recruit new partners. Value in cell is number of hospitals.	OAP6	30	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	
Local Gov't: Benchmark or re-benchmark new courthouses. Value in cell is number of courthouses.	OAP7	30	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	
Local Gov't: Recruit new partners. Value in cell is number of local gov'ts.	OAP8	30	3	3	1	3	3	3	1	3	0	3	
Tribal Programs													
Emissions inventories for reservations and tribal communities that are completed and submitted to NEI. Value is the number of total *current* emissions inventories in the National Emissions Inventory database for reservations or tribal communities.		Sum of Regional commit-ments			no tribes								
Tribes operate ambient monitors and provide the data to AQS. Value in cell is number of tribes operating ambient monitors and submitting data to AQS.		Sum of Regional commit-ments			no tribes								
Tribes seek eligibility determinations to implement CAA programs under the Tribal Authority Rule (TAS). Value in cell is number of tribes submitting eligibility determinations.		Sum of Regional commit-ments			no tribes								
Tribes participate in implementation of pollution control regulations to address air quality conditions for lands within their jurisdiction. Value in the cell is the number of tribes that have submitted evidence of active participation in regulatory air quality management, including submitting a TIP to EPA for approval, substantial assistance with the implementation of a FIP, or direct implementation of their own tribal air quality regulations to reduce the level or impact of air pollution.		Sum of Regional commit-ments			no tribes								